# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890. NO. 36



## BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

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| **Nut,** | (Net Tons) | **$4.40** |
| **Stove,** | " " | **$4.40** |
| **No. 4,** | " " | **$4.65** |

Leave your orders at the office.

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**Heavy Hauling.**

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**New Stage Route**

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Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.


NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.


SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.


## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The following is a list of the teachers of Huntingdon county:

ALEXANDRIA—Geo. Knode, J. M. Gregory, Alice Robb.

BARREE—Kate Hartsock, Mollie Bell, E. H. Crownover, A. W. Irvin, Manor Hill; Ella Livingston, J.F.Keppler, Saulsburg.

BRADY—Lottie Speise, Cassie Shingler, Harry A. Thompson, E. U. Hamilton, H. B. Landis.

BROAD TOP CITY—George E. Taylor.

CARBON—A. B. Cunningham, Jennie Shearer, Josie Shearer, Martha Scott, Jno. Mulvihill, Ella Naughton, Howard Edwards, E. W. McClain.

CASS—Fannie A. Greene, L. R. Smith, Luenda Wright, J. O. Smith, M. C. Chilcote, M. S. Beaver.

CASSVILLE—Clayton Benson.

CLAY—Nina Heck, Clay Park, Charles Madden, Scott Madden, Samuel Gracy, J. M. Drake, W. P. Rupert.

COALMONT—D. H. Fisher.

CROMWELL—W. S. Barnhardt, Alford Bolinger, W. W. Cutshall, B. F. Chilcoat, Clinton Filmlee, John Cromwell, Frank Wible, Allison Wible, Bruce Peterson, Harvey B. Seibert.

DUBLIN—Fletcher Seibert, Allie Harper, J. A. Cisney, Lida Wilson, Laura Mothersbaugh, D. C. Peterson, Jennie Peterson.

DUDLEY—J. F. Evans.

FRANKLIN—R. A. Henderson, William Weller, W. S. Musser, Sadie Dunlap, Miriam Brown, E. E. Houck, J. W. Carter, Harry Archey.

HENDERSON—Flora Himes, M. A. Parsons, Mary Bagshaw, A. Y. Evans, J. L. Hetrick, Blanche Stitt.

HOPEWELL—G. W. Beaver, W. E. Hetrick, Clayton Brumbaugh, Clara B. Weaver, Arinda C. Weaver.

HUNTINGDON—L. S. Shimmell, Emma Grant, James G. Zerby, Alice G. Myers, J. B. Boring, Alice Summers, Mary C. Clouser, Mollie Chaney, Beckie Isenberg, Sadie McCoy, Flora Dopp, Nettie Madden, Blanche Summers, Edwinna Cunningham, Lizzie Heffner, Jennie Woods, W. M. Benson, Amy Sprague, Annie Campbell, Myrtle Hatfield, Maggie Yocum, Martha McNamara, Lilian McCahan, Charlotta Mendum.

JACKSON—May Crownover, Bessie Jackson, W. C. Wilson, Nannie McGill, Maggie Barr, Annie Barr, Robert A. Oaks, Lulu Shipton, Sidney Oburn, John McMahon, Ella Shipton.

JUNIATA—Lizzie Boring, Nettie B. Corbin, W. H. Forshey, A. D. Miller.

LINCOLN—W. S. Keith, George Shontz, Elmer Brumbaugh, W. H. Shultz, Naomi Helsel.

LOGAN—J. G. Porter, Lizzie Harper, Jennie Thompson, John H. Scott, Belle Campbell, John Harshbarger, George H. Steele, S. K. Harnish.

MAPLETON—I. N. Swope, J. F. McClain, Fannie Isenberg.

MARKELSBURG—L. E. Boyer, A. N. Plummer.

MILLER—Elsie Wakefield, L. M. Couch, Ruth Crownover, Frank Miller.

MORRIS—E. E. Enyeart, Charles Shultz, Kate M. Keller, John A. Thompson.

MT. UNION—C. E. Kauffman, C. W. Hiney, Jean McDonald, Lulu Withers.

ONEIDA—John H. Foster, Bruce P. Steele, Wm. B. Miller.

ORBISONIA—Samuel J. Bierley, J. A. Harkins, Rosetta Cook, Ettie Pheasant, Ella Lockard.

PENN—Grace Lininger, Nora Brumbaugh, I. B. Mason, G. W. Miller, Jas. Brumbaugh, Mahlon Brumbaugh, William Myers, Emma Hood, Pearl Brumbaugh.

PORTER—W. M. Neff, Howard Laird, Chas. R. Hess, Walter K. Harnish, Wm. A. Black.

ROCKHILL—A. P. Silverthorn, Jeannetta Leader, Roberta Repper.

SALTILLO—S. B. Taylor.

SHADE GAP—W. A. Crouse.

SHIRLEY—C. M. Drake, F. S. Campbell, Mintie Gray, Annie E. Kidd, A. F. Wagoner, Sallie Shope, Emma Smith, Fannie Garver, Lewis Parson, Ida Copenhaver, Nora L. Gifford, Clara Garver, Porter Briggs, Nannie Gifford.

SHIRLEYSBURG—F. S. Brewster, Ada Gifford.

SMITHFIELD—George J. Kyper, Laura Speck.

SPRINGFIELD—S. Lizzie Evans, Daniel Stains, B. B. Cutshall, G. W. Cutshall, A. A. Stevens, J. K. Leader.

THREE SPRINGS—Kate McNeal.

TELL—N. W. Jones, Mollie C. Chilcote, James Flemming, J. A. Woods, C. E. Culver, Minnie Jones, Belle Silverthorn, Isaac Goshorn.

TODD—Amos Evans, A. S. Greene, M. C. Brode, Elva Baker, T. H. Baker, M. J. Elias, W. S. McClain, Jacob E. Barnet, Mille M. Crum.

UNION—S. L. Glasgow, Sue. Fink, J. G. Dell, Maud O. Wright, Lettie Chilcote, John Tate, W. S. Johnston.

WALKER—L. M. Orlady, H. A. Strong, Elsie Peightal, Amanda Watson, Chas. Whittaker.

WARRIORSMARK—Samuel J. Dale, J. H. Swan, Ella Ralston, Viola R. Fry, R. M. Hamilton, Mary A. Bolinger, Mary B. Crownover, C. C. Ellis, H. C. Myers, F. P. Waite.

WEST—W. H. Trude, Minnie Parsons, E. S. Myton, Minnie V. Snyder, W. A. Parsons, Samuel Gregory, W. L. Quinn.

### PROCEEDINGS.

The 35th annual session of the Huntingdon county Teachers' Institute convened in the opera house, Huntingdon, Monday afternoon Dec. 1. At 2 o'clock County Superintendent, Prof. S. G. Rudy, called the institute to order.

Singing—"Sun of My Soul." Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. C. J. Musser, of the Reformed church, who read the 1st Psalm and a portion of the 5th chapter of Matthew, after which he led in prayer.

An organization was effected by the election of L. S. Shimmel, W. M. Benson and A. P. Silverthorn, vice chairmen, and I. N. Swope and Miss Mollie Chaney, recording secretaries J. B. Boring and B. S. Steele are enrolling secretaries.

Prof. Rudy made a few appropriate remarks in which he took occasion to say that we have demonstrated time and again that our institutes are neither educational experiments nor expensive luxuries. They are practical, common sense helps to the teacher, and through the teachers to the pupils. He characterized those teachers who receive pay from their districs for attendance and spend their time elswhere as embezzlers.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin, ex-superintendent of Luzerne county, who so favorably impressed the teachers last year, was presented. He talked of the relation of the parent and child to the school and to the teacher and of the teacher to the school. Education comes through personal effort and hard work. He aimed to impress the importance of *getting* an education. The teacher should have in mind an ideal of what he wishes to accomplish.

Prof. R. M. McNeal, superintendent of Dauphin county, and ex-superintendent of Huntingdon county, was the next speaker. He prefaced his remarks by Congressman Tom Reagen's famous remark, "What are we here for?" After replying to the question he said: Teaching is not a profession, in the sense that law and medicine are professions, for we would not tolerate a lawyer or doctor who would practice his profession six or nine months and break stone on the turnpike or labor in the shop or on the farm during the remainder of the year. Teaching is a science.

Prof. G. M. D. Eckels, principal of the Shippensburg State Normal School, who happened to be in town between trains, was introduced, and gave some thoughts relating to teachers in the school room.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh appeared and was greeted with welcoming applause. He talked briefly on the subject of "School Discipline." He gave three thoughts from eminent educators, the first from ex-state superintendent, J. P. Wickersham, the second from President Elliott, of Harvard college, and the third from the State Superintendent of Louisiana. They are as follows: "Education either frees a man or unchains a devil." "It is the province of the school teacher to lead the child a very long distance on a very pleasant road, or a very short distance on a very bad road." "It is time to talk less about education and more about cultivation."

The child needs intellectual instruction to awaken his powers and moral instruction to train and direct these powers. Discipline itself is an education.

Institute adjourned until Tuesday morning.

### TUESDAY MORNING—TEACHERS' SESSION.

The teachers' session, which has become a feature of Huntingdon county institutes, was organized by the election of A. P. Silverthorn as chairman and I. N. Swope, secretary. The topic, "Thorough Work," was taken up. The discussion was opened by J. K. Leader, and continued by I. N. Swope, J. M. Drake, L. S. Shimmell, E. U. Hamilton, A. P. Silverthorn, and E. E. Houck. The last named gentleman had a well prepared address on the subject. The time for opening the regular session having arrived the teachers' session was closed.

### MORNING SESSION.

Singing—"I Need Thee Every Hour." Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Freeman, of the Presbyterian church, who read from Proverbs, 4th chapter.

Superintendent Rudy announced the following committee on resolutions: C. E. Kauffman, Geo. Knode, Jno. A. Thompson, L. E. Boyer, Misses Ella Ralston. Edwina Cunningham, Amanda Watson.

On Election of Committee on Permanent Certificates: H. A. Thomqson, John M. Drake, and E. E. Houck.

A song exercise was conducted by Prof. C. C. Case.

Supt. J. A. Myers, of Mifflin county, occupied the next period. Subject: Primary Reading.

Miss Charlotte Mendum, teacher of drawing in the Huntingdon schools, gave a very interesting talk on the subject of industrial drawing, and its place in the public schools, illustrating her talk with some of her work. The teachers were much interested in this topic.

Supt. R. M. McNeal, of Dauphin county, talked of methods of study, and gave some excellent suggestions.

After a brief intermission a song service was held.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin discussed the principles of reading. He asked the teachers to prepare a slip of paper on which they should write a difficulty which they encountered in teaching reading, and he would give these difficulties attention at the afternoon session.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh occupied the next period. Subject,, the sources from which we get our language information; text: "You can't fish from an empty puddle." A fund of information for language work may be obtained from three sources: Geography, History, or Literature. "Put some fish into the puddle and good results are sure to follow." In his fishing exercise Prof. Brumbaugh gave suggestions which may be practiced in every school room.

### TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Exercises opened with a song service, after which Miss Emma Grant, of the Huntingdon schools, read a much appreciated paper on thorough preparation of the teacher.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin was the next instructor to be heard. Instead of taking up the "difficulties" referred to him at the morning sessions, he discussed memory culture.

After another song service Supt. Myers took up language work.

Supt R M. McNeal addressed the institute on the subject of uniformity of Text Books, and advised the giving of outlines to help pupils get the facts of the matter to be studied.

A Higbee memorial service was held. Tributes to the memory of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction were paid by Profs. M. G. Brumbaugh, R. M. McNeal and J. M. Coughlin.

Prof. J. B. DeMotte, the lecturer of the evening, was introduced to the audience. He made a few remarks which won the hearers and prepared their minds for the evening lecture.

### WEDNESDAY PROCEEDINGS.

### TEACHERS' SESSION.

"General Information" was the topic for consideration. The discussion was opened by J. A. Thompson and D. Stains, both of whom had given the subject consideration. The discussion was continued by J. M. Drake, J. K. Leader, A. N. Plummer, B. B. Cutshall, S. J. Bierley, S. J. Dales, C. E. Kauffman, W. M. Benson, E. U. Hamilton, A. P. Silverthorn, and I. N. Swope.

I. N. Swope offered a resolution to the effect that the teachers hereby request Superintendent Rudy to give the hour from 10 to 11 o'clock for the teachers' session. After remarks by Jno. M. Drake and A. N. Plummer, the resolution prevailed.

Chairman appointed W. M. Benson, J. M. Drake and C. E. Kauffman a committee to present the matter to Superintendent Rudy.

### MORNING SESSION.

Song service. Devotional exercises by Rev. McGee of the Baptist church, who read a portion of the 25th chapter of Matthew's gospel.

Prof. L. S. Shimmell gave a talk on devices. A device is not a method. Devices do not always become methods. Devices show individuality. Lincoln, Washington, and other celebrities were cited as illustrating the importance of devices. A knowledge of the principles of education is necessary to successfully devise. The following classification was given: Devices of Instruction, Devices to secure Order, Neatness, Cleanliness and Taste, and Devices of Prevention.

Miss Charlotte Mendum gave another of her interesting and illustrated talks on Industrial Drawing.

Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, D. D. Ph. D., principal of the Kutztown State Normal school, was introduced and occupied the period by a talk on decimals.

After a brief intermission a song service was held.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin discussed a number of important topics among them being, "How to find intelligent employment for the little minds and hands" and "How shall the child arrive at the knowledge of new words without the help of the teacher." He also replied to a few of the "difficulties" referred to him.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Song service.

An opportunity was given the directors present to express their views on any educational subject or to make any complaints. None taking advantage of the opportunity. Rev. Dr. Schaeffer addressed the institute "Teaching is the noblest of the professions, but the sorriest of the trade."—Fitch. Every trade has its mysteries. It is the business of this institute to make plain the mysteries of the art of teaching; it is the business of directors when they employ a teacher, to employ one who is in possession of these mysteries. He characterized directors who fail to provide good teachers and properly equipped school houses, and teachers who make pupils uncomfortable, as Herods who are murdering the infants, the only difference being that the ancient Herod murdered none over two years of age, while the modern Herods are not even so considerate. The method of taxation in Pennsylvania was denounced by the speaker.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin talked on popular education. Our forefathers brought self-government to this country. The school house and church stood side by side. As we grew the school system naturally evolved from these small beginnings. When anything goes wrong in the church, the Sunday school, or the public school. instead of going to those in authority and gruffly demand, "What are you doing?" rather say, "What are WE doing?" The public schools are not charitable institutions. We get value received for what we put in education and educational institutions. The man to elect school director is the man who will give the people the most for every dollar he spends, and not the man who will run things the cheapest. Hold your officers responsible for every dollar they spend. Parents should visit the schools. Let us establish as a standard that our school houses shall be as good as our dwelling houses. Dollars and cents should never come between the people and a good teacher. Your children have as much right to receive the best instruction as have the children of some other district.

Prof. R. M. McNeal discussed directors' duties. Directors hold one of the most important and most responsible offices in the gift of the people. They legislate for a class that can have no voice in the matter, and they should act for the best interests of the community.

Before adjournment the request to have the teachers' session from 10 to 11 o'clock instead of from 8 to 9 o'clock was brought up by Supt. Rudy. On motion of J. B. Boring, the matter was re-submitted to the teachers and was decided in the negative.

### THURSDAY MORNING—TEACHERS' SESSION.

The Mission of the Teacher was the first topic. Discussion was participated in by W. M. Benson. George E. Taylor, Saml. J. Bierley, each of whom had given the topic considerable thought.

### MORNING SESSION.

Song service. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. A. Anstadt, of the Lutheran church, who read the 1st Psalm.

Rev. Dr. Shaeffer continued the subject of Arithmetic.

Prof. J. B. Boring read an interesting paper on Patriotism in the Public Schools.

The election of Committee on examination for permanent certificates was next in order. There are fourteen teachers in Huntingdon county eligible to a place on this committee. They are L. S. Shimmel, W. M. Benson, Miss Edwina Cunningham, J. B. Boring, I. N. Swope, J. G. Zerby, Miss Sarah T. McCoy, Miss Amy Sprague, Samuel J. Bierley, Miss Rebecca Isenberg, Miss Ella Ralston, C. E. Kauffman, S. B. Taylor, J. F. Evans.

A gentleman named Lloyd Smith, representing the Joseph Gillott's pen works, gave the institute a very interesting history of the steel pen and the seventeen processes through which the piece of steel passes before it is ready for the writer.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin continued the subject of Reading. To assist the child to get the thought of what he reads should be the object.

After a song service, Prof. R. M. McNeal talked on the subject of Recitation. The recitation is the test of the skill and qualifications of the teacher as an instructor. The teacher should draw out from pupils the meaning of words in the lesson and the shades of meanings.

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Song service.

Prof. Shimmell entertained the institute with a talk on an educated ancestry. He believed in a prophetic education, or the effect of education upon future generations An educated ancestry is evidence of blood of a high order.


*Continued on eighth page*

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

### Subject: "The City of Damascus."

TEXT: "*As he journeyed he came near Damascus.*"—Acts ix., 3.

In Palestine we spent last night in a mud hovel of one story, with camels and sheep in the basement. Yet never did the most brilliant hotel on any continent seem so attractive to me as that structure. If we had been obliged to stay in a tent, as we expected to do that night, we must have perished. A violent storm had opened upon us its volleys of hail and snow and rain and wind as if to let us know what the Bible means when prophet and evangelist and Christ Himself spoke of the fury of the elements. The atmospheric wrath broke upon us about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and we were until night exposed to it. With hands and feet benumbed, and our bodies chilled to the bone, we made our slow way. While high up on the rocks, and the gale blowing the hardest, a signal of distress halted the party, for down in the ravines one of the horses had fallen and his rider must not be left alone amid that wilderness of scenery and horror of storm. As the night approached the tempest thickened and blackened and strengthened. Some of our attendants going ahead had gained permission for us to halt for the night in the mud hovel I spoke of. Our first duty on arrival was the resuscitation of the exhausted of our party. My room was without a window, and an iron stove without any top in the center of the room, the smoke selecting my eyes in the absence of a chimney. Through an opening in the floor Arab faces were several times thrust up to see how I was progressing. But the tempest ceased during the night, and before it was fully day we were feeling for the stirrups of our saddled horses, this being the day whose long march will bring us to that city whose name cannot be pronounced in the hearing of the intelligent or Christian without making the blood tingle and the nerves to thrill, and putting the best emotions of the soul into agitation—Damascus!

During the day we passed Cæsarea Philippi, the northern terminus of Christ's journeyings. North of that He never went. We lunch at noon, seated on the fallen columns of one of Herod's palaces.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, coming to a hill top, we saw on the broad plain a city, which the most famous camel driver of all time, afterward called Mohammed, the prophet and the founder of the most stupendous system of error that has ever cursed the earth, refused to enter because he said God would allow no man to enter but one paradise, and he would not enter this earthly paradise lest he should be denied entrance to the heavenly. But no city that I ever saw so plays hide and seek with the traveler. The air is so clear the distant objects seem close by. You come on the top of a hill and Damascus seems only a little way off. But down you go into a valley and you see nothing for the next half hour but barrenness and rocks regurgitated by the volcanoes of other ages. Up another hill and down again. Up again and down again. But after your patience is almost exhausted you reach the last hill top, and the city of Damascus, the oldest city under the whole heavens and built by Noah's grandson, grows upon your vision. Every mile of the journey now becomes more solemn and suggestive and tremendous.

This is the very road, for it has been the only road for thousands of years, the road from Jerusalem to Damascus, along which a cavalcade of mounted officers went, about 1854 years ago, in the midst of them a fierce little man who made up by magnitude of hatred for Christianity for his diminutive stature, and was the leading spirit, and, though suffering from chronic inflammation of the eyes, from those eyes flashed more indignation against Christ's followers than any one of the horsed procession. This little man, before his name was changed to Paul, was called Saul. So many of the mightiest natures of all ages are condensed into smallness of stature. The Frenchman who was sometimes called by his troops "Old One Hundred Thousand," was often, because of his abbreviated personal presence, styled "Little Nap." Lord Nelson, with insignificant stature to start with and one eye put out at Calvi and his right arm taken off at Teneriffe, proves himself at Trafalgar the mightiest hero of the English navy. The greatest of American theologians, Archibald Alexander, could stand under the elbow of many of his contemporaries. Look out for little men when they start out for some especial mission of good or evil. The thunderbolt is only a condensation of electricity.

Well, that galloping group of horsemen on the road to Damascus were halted quicker than bombshell or cavalry charge ever halted a regiment. The Syrian noon-day, because of the charity of the atmosphere, is the brightest of all noon-days, and the noonday sun in Syria is positively terrific for brilliance. But suddenly that noon there flashed from the heavens a light which made that Syrian sun seem tame as a star in comparison. It was the face of the slain and ascended Christ looking from the heavens, and under the dash of that overpowering light all the horses dropped with their riders. Human face and horse's mane together in the dust. And then two claps of thunder followed uttering the two words, the second word like the first: "Saul! Saul!" For three days that fallen equestrian was totally blind, for excessive light will sometimes extinguish the eyesight. And what cornea and crystalline lens could endure a brightness greater than the noonday Syrian sun? I had read it a hundred times, but it never so impressed me before, and probably will never so impress me again, as I took my Bible from the saddle bags and read aloud to our comrades in travel, "As he journed he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven, and he fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him, 'Saul, Saul! Why persecutest thou Me?' and he said, 'Who art Thou, Lord?' And the Lord said, 'I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.'"

But we cannot stop longer on this road, for we shall see this unhorsed equestrian later in Damascus, toward which his horse's head is turned, and at which we must ourselves arrive before night. The evening is near at hand, and as we leave snowy Hermon behind us and approach the shadow of the cupolas of two hundred mosques we cut through a circumference of many miles of garden which embower the city. So luxuriant are these gardens, so opulent in colors, so luscious of fruits, so glittering with fountains, so rich with bowers and kiosks that the Mohammedan's heaven was fashioned after what are to be seen here of bloom and fruitage. Here in Damascus at the right season are cherries and mulberries and apricots and almonds and pistachios and pomegranates and pears and apples and plums and citrons and all the richness of the round world's pomology. No wonder that Julian called this city "the eye of the East," and that the poets of Syria have styled it "the luster on the neck of doves," and historians said, "It is the golden clasp which couples the two sides of the world together."

Many travelers express disappointment with Damascus, but the trouble is they have carried in their minds from boyhood the book which dazzles so many young people, "The Arabian Nights," and they come into Damascus looking for Aladdin's lamp and Aladdin's ring and the genii which appeared by robbing them. But as I have never read "The Arabian Nights," such stuff not being allowed around our house in my boyhood, and nothing lighter in the way of reading than "Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest" and D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation," Damascus appeared to me as sacred and secular histories have presented it, and so the city was not a disappointment, but with few exceptions a surprise.

Under my window to-night in the hotel at Damascus I hear the perpetual ripple and rush of the river Abana. Ah, the secret is out! Now I know why all this flora and fruit, and why everything is so green, and the plain one green emerald. The river Abana! And not far off the river Pharpar, which our horses waded through to-day! Thank the rivers, or rather the God who made the rivers! Deserts to the north, deserts to the south, deserts the east, deserts to the west, but here a paradise. And as the rivers Gihon and Pison and Hiddekel and Euphrates made the other paradise, Abana and Pharpar make this Damascus a paradise. That is what made Gen. Naaman of this city of Damascus so mad when he was told for the cure of his leprosy to go and wash in the river Jordan. The river Jordan is much of the year a muddy stream and it is never so clear as this river Abana that I hear rumbling under my window to-night nor as the river Pharpar that we crossed to-day. They are as clear as though they had been sieved through some especial sieve of the mountains. General Naaman had great and patriotic pride in these two rivers of his own country, and when Elisha the prophet told him that if he wanted to get rid of his leprosy he must go and wash in the Jordan, he felt as we who live on the magnificent Hudson would feel if told that we must go and wash in the muddy Thames, or as if those who live on the transparent Rhine were told that they must go and wash in the muddy Tiber.

So General Naaman cried out with a voice as loud as ever he had used in commanding his troops, uttering those memorable words which every minister of the Gospel sooner or later takes for his text: "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean?" Thank God, we live in a land with plenty of rivers, and that they bless all our Atlantic coast and all our Pacific coast, and reticulate all the continent between the coasts. Only those who have traveled in the deserts of Syria, or Egypt, or have in the oriental cities heard the tinkling of the bell of those who sell water can realize what it is to have this divine beverage in abundance. Water rumbling over the rocks, turning the mill wheel, saturating the roots of the corn, dripping from the buckets, filling the pitchers of the household, rolling through the fonts or baptistries of holy ordinance, filling the reservoirs of cities, inviting the cattle to come down and slake their thirst and the birds of heaven to dip their wing, ascending in robe of mist and falling again in benediction of shower—water, living water, God given water!

We are awakened in the morning in Damascus by the song of those who have different styles of food to sell. It is not a street cry as in London or New York, but a weird and long drawn out solo, compared with which a buzz saw is musical. It makes you inopportunely waken, and will not let you sleep again. But to those who understand the exact meaning of the song it becomes quite tolerable, for they sing: "God is the nourisher, buy my bread;" "God is the nourisher, buy my milk;" "God is the nourisher, buy my fruit." As you look out of the window you see the Mohammedans, who are in large majority in the city, at prayer. And if it were put to vote who should be king of all the earth, fifteen thousand in that city would say Christ, but one hundred and thirty thousand would say Mohammed. Looking from the window, you see on the housetops and on the streets Mohammedans at worship. The muezzin, or the officers of religion who announce the time of worship, appear high up on the different minarets or tall towers, and walk around the minaret, inclosed by a railing and cry in a sad and mumbling way: "God is great. I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to salvation! God is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep." Five times a day must the Mohammedan engage in worship. As he begins he turns his face toward the city of Mecca, and unrolls upon the ground a rug which he almost always carries. With his thumbs touching the lobes of his ears, and holding his face between his hands, he cries: "God is great." Then folding his hands across his girdle, he looks down and says: "Holiness to Thee, O God, and praise be to Thee. Great is Thy name. Great is Thy greatness, There is no deity but Thee." Then the worshiper sits upon his heels, then he touches his nose to the rug, and then his forehead, these genuflections accompanied with the cry, "Great is God." Then, raising the forefinger of his right hand toward heaven, he says: "I testify there is no deity but God, and I testify that Mohammed is the servant of God, and the messenger of God." The prayers close by the worshiper holding his hands opened upward as if to take the divine blessing, and then his hands are rubbed over his face as if to convey the blessing to his entire body.

There are two or three commendable things about Mohammedanism. One is that its disciples wash before every act of prayer, and that is five times a day, and there is a gospel in cleanliness. Another commendable thing is they don't care who is looking and nothing can stop them in their prayer. Another thing is that by the order of Mohammed, and an order obeyed for thirteen hundred years, no Mohammedan touches strong drink. But the polygamy, the many wifehood of Mohommedanism, has made that religion the unutterable and everlasting curse of woman, and when woman sinks the race sinks. The proposition recently made in high ecclesiastical places for the reformation of Mohammedanism instead of its obliteration, is like an attempt to improve a plague or educate a leprosy. There is only one thing that will ever reform Mohammedanism, and that is its extirpation from the face of the earth by the power of the Gospel of the Son of God, which makes not only man, but woman, free for this life and free for the life to come.

The spirit of the horrible religion which prevades the city of Damascus, along whose streets we walk and out of whose bazars we make purchases, and in whose mosques we study the wood carvings and bedizements, were demonstrated as late as 1860, when in this city it put to death 6000 Christians in forty-eight hours and put to the torch 3000 Christian homes, and those streets we walk to-day were red with the carnage, and the shrieks and groans of the dying and dishonored men and women made this place a hell on earth. This went on until a Mohammedan, better than his religion, Abd-el-Kader by name, a great soldier, who in one war had with 2500 troops beaten 60,000 of the enemy, now protested against this massacre and gathered the Christians of Damascus into castles and private houses and filled his own home with the affrighted sufferers. After a while the mob came to his door and demanded the "Christian dogs" whom he was sheltering. And Abd-el-Kader mounted a horse and drew his sword, and with a few of his old soldiers around him charged on the mob and cried: "Wretches! Is this the way you honor the prophet? May his curses be upon you! Shame on you! Shame! You will yet live to repent. You think you may do as you please with the Christians, but the day of retribution will come. The Franks will yet turn your mosques into churches. Not a Christian will I give up. They are my brothers. Stand back or I will give my men the order to fire."

Then by the might of one great soul under God the wave of assassination rolled back. Huzza for Abd-el-Kader! Although now we Americans and foreigners pass through the streets of Damascus unhindered, there is in many parts of the city the subdued hissing of a hatred for Christianity that if it dared would put to death every man, woman and child in Damascus who does not declare allegiance to Mohammed. But I am glad to say that a wide, hard, splendid turnpike road has within a few years been constructed from Beyrout, on the shore of the Mediterranean, to this city of Damascus, and if ever again the wholesale assassination is attempted French troops and English troops would, with jingling bits and lightning hoofs, dash up the hills and down this Damascus plain and leave the Mohammedan murderers dead on the floor of their mosques and seraglios. It is too late in the history of the world for governments to allow such things as the modern massacre at Damascus. For such murderous attacks on Christian missionaries and Christian disciples the Gospel is not so appropriate as bullets or sabers sharp and heavy enough to cut through with one stroke from crown of head to saddle.

But I must say that this city of Damascus as I see it now is not as absorbing as the Damascus of olden times. I turn my back upon the bazars, with rugs fascinating the merchants from Bagdad, and the Indian textile fabric of incomparable make, and the manufactured saddles and bridles gay enough for princes of the orient to ride and pull, and baths where ablution becomes inspiration, and the homes of those bargain makers of to-day, marbled and divaned and fountained and upholstered and mosaiced and arabesqued and colonaded until nothing can be added, and the splendid remains of the great mosque of John, originally built with gates so heavy that it required five men to turn them, and columns of porphyry and kneeling places framed in diamond and seventy-four stained glass windows and six hundred lamps of pure gold, a single prayer offered in this mosque said to be worth thirty thousand prayers offered in any other place. I turn my back on all these and see Damascus as it was when this narrow street, which the Bible calls Straight, was a great wide street, a New York Broadway or a Parisian Champs Elysees, a great thoroughfare crossing the city from gate to gate, along which tramped and rolled the pomp of all nations.

There goes Abraham, the father of all the faithful. He has in this city been purchasing a celebrated slave. There goes Ben Hadad of Bible times, leading thirty-two conquered monarchs. There goes David, King, warrior and sacred poet. There goes Tamerlane, the conqueror. There goes Haroun al Raschid, once the commander of an army of ninety-five thousand Persians and Arabs There comes a warrior on his way to the barracks, carrying that kind of sword which the world has forgotten how to make, a Damascus blade, which the interlacings of color changing at every new turn of the light, many colors coming and going and interjoining, the blade so keen it could cut in twain an object without making the lower part of the object tremble, with an elasticity that could not be broken, though you brought the point of the sword clear back to the hilt, and having a watered appearance which made the blade seem as though just dipped in a clear fountain, a triumph of cutlery which a thousand modern foundrymen and chemists have attempted in vain to imitate. On the side of this street damasks, named after this city, figures of animals and fruits and landscapes here being first wrought into silk—damasks. And specimens of damaskeening by which in this city steel and iron were first graved, and then the groves filled with wire of gold—damaskeening. But stand back or be run over, for here are at the gates of the city laden caravans from Aleppo in one direction, and from Jerusalem in another direction, and caravans of all nations paying toll to the supremacy. Great is Damascus!

But what most stirs my soul is neither chariot nor caravan nor bazar nor palace, but a blind man passing along the street, small of stature and insignificant in personal appearance. Oh, yes; we have seen him before. He was one of that cavalcade coming from Jerusalem to Damascus to kill Christians, and we saw him and his horse tumble up there on the road some distance out of the city, and he got up blind. Yes, it is Saul of Tarsus now going along this street called Straight. He is led by his friends, for he cannot see his hand before his face, unto the house of Judas; not Judas the bad, but Judas the good. In another part of this city one Ananias, not Ananias the liar, but Ananias the Christian, is told by the Lord to go to this house of Judas on Straight street and put his hands on the blind eyes of Saul that his sight might return. "Oh," said Ananias, "I dare not go; that Saul is a terrible fellow. He kills Christians and he will kill me." "Go," said the Lord, and Ananias went. There sits in blindness that tremendous persecutor. He was a great nature crushed. He had started for the city of Damascus for the one purpose of assassinating Christ's followers, but since that fall from his horse he has entirely changed. Ananias steps up to the sightless man, puts his right thumb on one eye and the left thumb on the other eye, and in an outburst of sympathy and love and faith says: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, has sent me that thou mayst receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Instantly something like scales fell from the blind man's eyes, and he arose from that seat the mightiest evangel of all the ages, a Sir William Hamilton for metaphysical analysis, a John Milton for sublimity of thought, a Whitefield for popular eloquence, a John Howard for widespread philanthropy, but more than all of them put together inspired, thunderbolted, multipotent, apostolic. Did Judas, the kind host of this blind man, or Ananias, the visitor, see scales drop from the sightless eyes? I think not. But Paul knew they had fallen, and that is all that happens to any of us when we are converted. The blinding scales drop from our eyes and we see things differently.

A Christian woman, missionary among a most degraded tribe, whose religion was never to wash or improve personal appearance, was trying to persuade one of those heathen women not only of need of change of heart but change of habits, which would result in change of appearance but the effort failed until the missionary had placed in her own hallway a looking glass, and when the barbaric woman passing through the hall saw herself in the mirror for the first time, she exclaimed, "Can it be possible I look like that?" and appalled at her own appearance she renounced her old religion and asked to be instructed in the Christian religion. And so we feel that we are all right in our sinful and unchanged condition until the scales fall from our eyes, and in the looking glass of God's word we see ourselves as we really are, until divine grace transforms us.

There are many people in this house to-day as blind as Paul was before Ananias touched his eyes. And there are many here from whose eyes the scales have already fallen. You see all subjects and all things differently—God and Christ and eternity, and your own immortal spirit. Sometimes the scales do not all fall at once. When I was a boy, at Mount Pleasant, one Sunday afternoon reading Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," that afternoon some of the scales fell from my eyes and I saw a little. After I had been in the ministry about a year, one Sunday afternoon in the village parsonage reading the Bible story of the Syro-Phenician's faith, other scales fell from my eyes and I saw better. Two Sunday evenings ago, while preparing for the evening service in New York, I picked up a book that I did not remember to have seen before, and after I had read a page about reconsecration to God I think the remaining scales fell from my eyes. Shall not our visit to Damascus to-day result, like Paul's visit, in vision to the blind and increased vision for those who saw somewhat before?

I was reading of a painter's child who became blind in infancy. But after the child was nearly grown a surgeon removed the blindness. When told that this could be done, the child's thought, her mother being dead, was she would be able to see her father, who had watched over her with great tenderness. When night came she was in raptures, and ran her hands over her father's face, and shut her eyes as if to assure herself that this was really the father whom she had only known by touch, and now looking upon him, noble man as he was in appearance as well as in reality, she cried out: "Just to think that I had this father so many years and never knew him!" As great and greater is the soul's joyful surprise when the scales fall from the eyes and the long spiritual darkness is ended, and we look up into our Father's face always radiant and loving, but now for the first revealed, and our blindness forever gone, we cry, "Abba Father!"

To each one of this vast multitude of auditors I say as Ananias did to Saul of Tarsas when his sympathetic fingers touched the closed eyelids: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! The Lord even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way that thou camest, hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost!"

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CINCINNATI has 20,000 Spiritualists.

CHOLERA is raging in Aleppo, Syria.

THE Canadian Indians are reported quiet.

THE sugar-cane crop will be a large one.

PROFESSOR KOCH calls his lymph "paralolidin."

SUGAR BEETS have done well west of the Missouri.

AN epidemic of influenza is prevailing in Hungary.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, will soon have a crematory.

THERE are 208,749 railroad bridges in the United States.

THERE are 296 Sunday-schools in Kings County, N. Y.

THE sorghum crop has made a small yield except at the South.

IT costs twenty-five cents for three potatoes in Buenos Ayres.

TIN ore has been discovered in Kittitas County, Washington.

A RUSSIAN millionaire is building the largest steam yacht known—1000 tons.

TWO HUNDRED trains go out of the Grand Central Station, New York City, daily.

CHINESE residents of Asiatic Russia are required to become subjects of the Czar.

IT is estimated that 750 patients are under treatment by Koch's method at Berlin.

AN oyster famine this winter looks like a certainty. Prices are now the highest ever known.

THE German Government may assume control of the manufacture of Dr. Koch's lymph.

A TUNNEL between Scotland and Ireland is discussed, thirty miles long, to cost $40,000,000.

THE salaries of Government officials in the Argentine Republic have been cut down ten per cent.

A BUTCHER'S shop has been discovered at Chicago in which horse meat was prepared and sold.

PORTLAND, Oregon, sends East every week about twenty tons of Columbia River sturgeon in refrigerator cars.

IN obedience to the President's proclamation all cattle have been driven from the Cherokee Strip, in Indian Territory.

A RUSSIAN guard on the Prussian frontier near Slupca recently shot dead four persons who were about to emigrate to Brazil.

THE great chemical trust in England has been registered as the United Alkali Company, with a capital of $30,000,000 in $50 shares.

A CONTRACT has been made at Selem, Oregon, to dig a ditch three miles long for the drainage of Lake Labish, by which means 3500 acres of valuable land will be reclaimed.

THERE has been organized in Chicago the American Harvesting Company for the manufacture of harvestry machinery, with a capital stock of $35,000,000. A threshing machine trust is also being formed there which, it is said, will have $20,000,000 capital stock. Nearly all the establishments of the country are in the deal.

THE Reichstag will be asked for $12,000,000 for the German army, part of which sum is to provide new munitions, and part to alter the color of the uniforms, in order to render the movements of the troops less distinct. Henceforth no glitter of headpiece or arms will be permitted; a sombre uniform is a necessity under the new tactics.

# A HUSKING MATCH.

### Two Iowa Experts Struggle for the State Championship.

An exciting corn husking match, in which a large part of Iowa was interested, took place at Avoca, a few days ago. For two years Al. Johnson and Webb McConnell have claimed the husking championship and it was decided to settle the dispute. A field of corn was selected averaging forty bushels to the acre and each man worked ten hours. A great crowd was present and admirers cheered their favorites. So evenly were the contestants matched that when time was called each had husked and cribbed 140 bushels of corn. The contest was for the championship and $100 a side. Johnson was awarded the contest because his corn was better cleaned of husks.

A FIGHT occurred recently at a village near Bistritz, in Transylvania, in which several persons were killed. The cause of fight was somewhat singular. A new pastor was appointed to the village church, and the women of the place opposed his installation on the ground of his personal ugliness. A riot followed with the result stated.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 14.

### Lesson Text: "Jesus Made Known," Luke xxiv., 28-43—Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 31—Commentary.

28. "And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went; and He made as though He would have gone further." The threescore furlongs had been passed over, and probably the two disciples were surprised that they had reached the end of their walk so quickly, for with pleasant company and such instructive conversation as they had enjoyed a long walk would seem a very short one. And now they have reached the end of their walk, and He will not further thrust Himself upon them unless they desire it. He has enlightened them, and instructed them, and made them glad; and now it is for them to say if He shall continue with them or pass on. How often has He by His Spirit given us light upon His word, both in public and in private, but have we always felt grateful and desired to detain Him, or have we willingly allowed Him to pass on. He will not tarry where He is not wanted.

29. "But they constrained Him, saying, Abide with us; for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent. And He went in to tarry with them." Foolish and slow to believe though they were, yet He is easily constrained and goes in to abide with them. How much they would have missed if they allowed Him to pass on.

30. "And it came to pass, as He sat at meat with them He took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them." It may not be necessary to see here that which He instituted on the night of His betrayal as a memorial of His death till He come again; but the action and the words are so similar (Luke xxii., 19) that we cannot help thinking of it, and as they afterward rehearsed the matter that same night to the disciples at Jerusalem they told how He was known to them in breaking of bread (verse 35). He is the living bread, and what He did then, and at the institution of the supper, and in another sense when He fed the 4000 and the 5000, He is ever doing; giving Himself to us to be our daily food, life, satisfaction, all, till He come again.

31. "And their eyes were opened and they knew Him: and He vanished out of their sight." In a moment they understood why they had been so interested; they knew whose company they had enjoyed; the report of the women was indeed true; their own eyes had seen Him. But He was gone; as mysteriously as He had joined them (which perhaps they had not thought of) so He left them; gone in a moment. So shall it be with us when in bodies made like unto His (Phil. iii., 20, 21) we shall reign with Him over the earth (Rev. v., 9, 10). We shall go here and there as He may send us, appearing and disappearing at pleasure, manifest to and companions of those on earth, in His service, but no longer of the earth.

32. "And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us while He talked with us by the way, and while He opened to us the Scriptures?" It was a precious heart burn which they enjoyed by the way; the burning of holy peace and joy and delight, because of His presence; that blessed presence which burns out self and sin, and the world, and self righteousness and self pleasing, and lays and keeps us low at His feet for His service and pleasure.

33. "And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them." What a contrast between the sad hearts of a few heurs before when they left the city and the joyful hearts which they now possess as, unmindful of three score weary furlongs, they speedily retrace their steps. The discouraged are now the joyful bearers of glad tidings; the backs'iders are restored; and the cause of the change was the manifestation of a risen Christ unto them personally and in His word.

34. "Saying, the Lord is risen, indeed, and hath appeared to Simon." Paul also mentions this apperance to Peter (I Cor. xv., 5). How like our Lord Jesus to appear specially to that poor, self-confident disciple whom Satan so severely sifted, but for whom Jesus prayed. So Godlike, but so unlike what man would do.

35. "And they told what things were done in the way, and how He was known of them in breaking of bread." They told of their sad hearts as they left the city, of the stranger who joined them, of His questions as if He knew not anything of the events which had happened, how they in their simplicity told Him everything, and how He then took up the many references to Himself in Moses and the prophets and made them see and understand them as they never did before; how, having arrived at Emmaus, He made as though He would have gone farther, but they constrained Him and He went in to tarry with them; how He then took bread and blessed it and brake it and gave it to them, and all at once they recognize Him; but instantly He was gone they knew not where.

36. "And as they thus spake, Jesus Himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you." As they again talk of Him again He is in their midst. This is His fifth appearance on that day on which He arose from the dead, having appeared to Mary, to the other women, to the two on the way to Emmaus, to Peter and now to the eleven, or, more literally, to ten of them, for Thomas was not present (John xx., 24).

37. "But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit." How strange a reception! He brings peace and proclaims peace, but they are filled with agitation, fear, doubt, unbelief. Is it not so still? He would have us abide in Him and in His love, in perfect quietness and confidence (Isa. xxx., 15); but let the least unlooked for thing happen and we are apt to be filled with fear and trembling and dismay, as if He had forsaken us or forgotten to care for us.

38. "And He said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" Much of our trouble arises from thoughts, or, as in the R. V., "reasonings." Now, if God's thoughts are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth, and if all His thoughts to His redeemed are thoughts of peace, as He says (Isa. lv., 8, 9; Jer. xxix., 11), then let us, with the shield of faith and sword of the spirit, dispel all doubts and reasonings, bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ (Eph. vi., 16, 17; II Cor. x., 5).

39. "Behold My hands and My feet that it is Myself; handle Me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see Me have." If in the things which make us afraid we would only see Jesus Himself, that would surely dispel our fears.

40. "And when He had thus spoken He showed them His hands and His feet." There were the wounds; they could doubt no longer.

41. "And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, He said unto them, Have ye here any meat?" John xx., 20, says: "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord." They would have been more blessed had they believed the report of Mary and the other women in the morning. When Israel saw victory then they sang; but when they saw difficulties then they murmured (Ex. xiv., 31; xv., 1, 23; xv., 2).

42, 43. "And they gave Him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an honeycomb, and He took it and did eat before them." What plain fare these disciples of our Lord had, and He asked nothing better. Our temptation is to think too much of what we eat. Let us make the kingdom always first, food and raiment entirely secondary.—*Lesson Helper.*

# CRUSHED AT WORK.

## Half a Score of Men Perish Terribly.

## Buried Under a Crumbling Furnace at Joliet, Ill.

The blast furnace known as No. 2, a part of the Joliet (Ill.) Steel Company's plant, gave way at noon the other day and fell to the ground while twenty men were at work upon it. Nine men were killed. Their names are as follows:

Stans Fasmeck, top filler; Neils Larson, bottom filler; Theodore Larson, bottom filler; Gus Loosa, eager; Frank Miller, bottom filler; John Peterson, rigger; Thomas Swansen; rigger; John Umlustadis, bottom filler.

Late that night the body of an unknown man was found.

Those fatally injured are: August Diremer, chest crushed; Patrick Kilcullen, leg crushed; U. Lind, badly crushed; Oscar Wenberg, hurt about the head.

Five others were seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the columns which support the furnace and the consequent collapse of the great two hundred ton retort.

The blast had been blown out and the men were at work on the inside taking out the brick lining preparatory to relining it when the crash came. Thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene as soon as the disaster became known, and the police had hard work keeping the people back while the rescuers were at work.

When the furnace collapsed there were eleven men on the inside, six at the bottom and five on top. The furnace carried with it the blowpipes and roof of the casting shed and buried itself in the earth so deeply that the work of rescue was exceedingly difficult.

Hundreds of men offered their services and the work began at once, Superintendent Pettigrew directing the workers. Several physicians were on hand promptly, but left in a few moments for the hospital upon learning that there was little hope for the men who had been working upon the inside of the retort.

One man, who had been working on top, was carried down, but the others were thrown off when the fall came and thus escaped instant death. Of the nine wounded four were working on the outside and were struck by flying pieces of iron.

All the wounded were promptly carried to the hospital and everything possible done for them. Hundreds of women and children—relatives and friends of the victims—crowded around the hospital and clamored for admittance with the most pitiful appeals.

In the meantime the work of rescuing the bodies from the wrecked retort was going on, but owing to the manner in which the iron casing was crushed and bent it was difficult to get at the bodies. Finally an entrance was effected, and during the afternoon four corpses were reached. All were horribly crushed and mangled, some of them beyond recognition.

Great masses of brick and iron had fallen upon them, and death must have been instantaneous. Later in the evening the rescuers succeeded in getting out another body.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

COUNT VON MOLTKE is an enthusiastic musician.

JULES VERNE is the author of twenty-four novels.

JUSTICE MILLER left a personal estate valued at $1113.

BUFFALO BILL made $500,000 out of his Wild West show.

THE Crown Princess of Denmark is six feet three inches tall.

THERE are ninety-seven counties in Congressman Lanham's Texas district.

THE ex-Emperor of Brazil is translating "The Arabian Nights" into Portuguese.

THE Prince of Wales has already drawn over $16,000,000 from England's treasury.

JOHN W. YOUNG, son of Brigham Young, is President of the Utah Central Railroad.

MRS. DOROTHY TENNANT STANLEY is two inches taller than her husband, the great explorer.

DR. KOCH, the discoverer of the cure for consumption, is said to be dying of that disease himself.

THE rule of the Sultan of Turkey is said to be most humane. Only one execution has taken place in the Empire for several years.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, is nearly seventy years old, and rejoices in the receipt of a comfortable salary of $40,000 a year from the crown.

THE wealth of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, is placed at about $80,000,000. Mr. Stanford is a New Yorker by birth and went West in his youth in quest of a fortune.

THE surgical operation on General Benjamin F. Butler's eyelid has not entirely removed the deformity, but has very considerably improved the General's appearance and eyesight.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S eldest daughter, Miss Edith Morton, is now about seventeen years old. She is a pretty girl who has been well educated and possesses many graces of manner.

CAPTAIN JAMES BEND, who saved the lives of 298 persons wrecked off Long Beach on the ship State of Georgia in December, 1852, still lives at the age of ninety, near Beach Haven, N. J.

B. P. SHILLABER, the well known "Mrs. Partington," died the other day at Chelsea, Mass., at the age of seventy-six. He published nine books, and forty years ago was the most popular humorist in the country.

MARSHAL MCMAHON, in his eighty-third year, is as hale and hearty as a man thirty year his junior. He has just finished writing his memoirs, on which he has been employed ever since he resigned the Presidency of the French Republic in 1879. He is unusually fond of hunting, and can ride with the fleetest.

GREAT disappointment is expressed in naval circles at the remarkable loss of speed exhibited by our ocean cruisers. The Baltimore averaged only seven knots an hour on her visit to Sweden, and on a run from Hawaii to the Pacific coast the Charleston barely made eight knots.

Flouring mills of Portugal are closing in consequence of the decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat.

# FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

## Meeting of the National Body at Ocala, Fla.

## A Synopsis of President Polk's Annual Address.

L. L. POLK.

A public meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance was held in the Opera House at Ocala, Fla. About twelve hundred persons were present. President Rogers, of the Florida Alliance, presided.

The only business done was the calling of the roll and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. After a recess for dinner another session was held, and Governor Fleming, of Florida, made a formal speech of welcome, which was enthusiastically received. John F. Dunn, a prominent aspirant for the United States Senatorship, followed the Governor in a brief address. President Foulks, of the South Dakota Alliance, delivered an address, in which he predicted victory for the Alliance at the ballot box in 1892. This sentiment was cheered to the echo by the delegates. All the speakers predicted the general prevalence within a short time of the ideas embodied in the Alliance platform adopted at St. Louis. Chairman Rogers introduced President Polk, who delivered his annual address. He said, in part:

Profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the great revolution for reform, involving issues momentous and stupendous in their character, as affecting the present and future welfare of the people, the public mind is naturally directed to this meeting with anxious interest, if not solicitude, and you cannot be unmindful of the importance and responsibility that attach to your action as representatives, coming from States and localities remote from each other and differing widely from each other in their material and physiological characteristics, and marked by those social and political differences which must necessarily arise under our form of Government. It is your gracious privilege, as it shall be your crowning honor, to prove to the world by your harmonious action and thoroughly fraternal co-operation, that your supreme purpose is to meet the demands of patriotic duty in a spirit of equity and justice.

The alarm incident to centralization of the money power and upbuilding of monopolies was then pointed out, and both political parties were condemned for forcing and encouraging this condition. He urged that additional organizers be sent at once to Oregon, Washington, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Arizona and other States.

Among the recommendations was one that an organization be formed to be known as the National Legislature, composed of the National President and the Presidents of all State Alliances, their duty being to look after all legislative reforms demanded by the Alliance, both in State legislation and Congress. He deprecated sectionalism, and closed with an eloquent appeal for national harmony.

In relation to the political action of the Alliance, he said that while the order is political, it cannot be partisan or sectional in its action. In support of this declaration he pointed to the record of the Alliance in the recent popular election, and particularly to the noble and patriotic bearing of the Brotherhood in Kansas and South Carolina. In regard to the record of the Alliance during the past year, and especially with reference to the legislation demanded by it, Mr. Polk declared that Congress had permanently ignored all of their propositions, notably in the case of the measure known as the Sub-Treasury bill. "Congress," he said, "must come nearer to the people, or they will get nearer to Congress."

In outlining the future policy of the Alliance, President Polk said that it will demand the restoration of silver to all the rights and qualities of legal tender which gold possesses, the issuance of Government currency direct to the people, equalization of taxes, prohibition of alien ownership of land, ownership and control of transportation lines by the Government, limit of public revenues to the economic administration of the Government, graduated taxation of incomes and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

At the conclusion of President Polk's address the Alliance resolved itself into a sort of "love feast," during which C. A. Power, an old Union soldier from Indiana, moved that all ex-soldiers in the hall who indorsed the sentiments expressed in the speech of President Foulks, of South Dakota, with reference to the burial of sectionalism, rise up to be counted. The motion prevailed, and between forty and fifty stood up amid the wildest enthusiasm. Under the inspiration of this good feeling an ex-Union soldier from Wisconsin stood up in his seat and called upon all Union soldiers present to give three cheers for the old Confederates in the Alliance. They were given with a will. Then it was the Confederates' turn, and they cheered the old soldiers of the Union with a volume and heartiness that raised no doubt as to the genuineness of their feeling. The cheers ended with a wild, old-fashioned "yell." The convention then adjourned until eight o'clock next day.

### The Alliance Elects Officers.

The Farmers' Alliance at its third day's session adopted the St. Louis Alliance platform of 1889. Dr. C. W. Macune, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a strong speech opposing the third-party proposition for the present and advocating a conference on the subject in 1892.

The Colored Alliance adopted a resolution calling for the passage of the Force bill and demanding that it apply to the whole country.

During the afternoon L. L. Polk was unanimously re-elected President of the Alliance. B. F. Cover was re-elected Vice-President and J. H. Turner Secretary. For National Lecturer J. S. Willetts beat Benjamin Terrell by a vote of 48 to 32. H. D. Tillman, of Tennessee, was elected to the vacancy on the Committee on Legislation for a term of three years, and Delegate Cole, of Michigan, was elected a member of the Judiciary Committee. The new Committee on Fraternal Relations is composed of Talbott, of South Carolina; Leoucks, of South Dakota; Livingston, of Georgia; Rogers, of Florida, and Terrell, of Texas. The National Executive Board remains unchanged.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

TIMES are dull for printers at present.

TACOMA (Wash.) plasterers get $5 a day.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) shoemakers threaten to strike.

CARPENTERS are scarce at Great Falls, Montana.

VICTORIA bricklayers work seven and a half hours a day.

SAN FRANCISCO painters and decorators will erect a $20,000 hall.

SALESWOMEN may be had by the hundred in New York City at $3 a week.

THE typographical unions out West are commencing to agitate for eight hours.

MORE than 300 different industries enter into the building of every ocean steamship.

THE city of London, England, will build and rent houses to workingmen at a slight profit.

A UNIVERSAL labor congress has been called to meet at Brussels, Belgium, August 16, 1891.

SAN FMANCISCO blacksmiths complain because $40,000,000 worth of their work is done in the East.

TWO MILLION AND A HALF is the number of persons who are said to work on Sundays in this country.

THE parliament of labor which recently met at Liverpool, England, represented 1,500,000 men.

IN St. Louis hod-carriers get $3 per day for eight hours, while carpenters receive only $2.80 for the same time.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has given orders that women shall not be employed at night in any Government factory.

THE Premier of Australia will call a convention of the heads of Australian countries to discuss the prevention of strikes.

IT is reported that in the mining districts there is a greater scarcity of competent men than has existed for many years. Many good miners, it is said, have been practically forced out of the business by the operations of the registration law.

CAREFUL experiments go to show that, for the maximum efficiency of mind and body of the working population in the Northern countries of Europe and in the United States, meat or animal products of some kind should constitute at least two-thirds of the total supply.

THE Boston plasterers have secured a victory, the bosses having agreed that work shall be eight hours per day at the rate of forty cents per hour, to commence work at 7.30 o'clock and quit at 4.30 o'clock, and Saturdays seven and a half hours, this to continue to April 1.

THE average production in England during 1880 for each employe was $496; of this the laborer got $296, and capital $200. In the United States the average production for each employe in 1880 amounted to $720, of which the laborer got $346 and capital $374. In England the laborer gets more than capital; in America capital gets more than labor.

# PARNELL AT BAY.

## Stormy Meeting of the Irish Members of Parliament.

The meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons in London, England, called to consider what action the Nationalist party shall take in regard to the leadership of the party, began at noon. Mr. Parnell and his Private Secretary were the first to arrive. Mr. Parnell took the chair and called the meeting to order. Telegrams from the delegates of the party now in the United States and from Archbishop Croke were read. An adjournment was then taken until 1:30 o'clock to allow the members to procure luncheon.

Before the meeting Mr. Parnell held a conference with his supporters. Messrs. Joseph Nolan, Kenny, John Redmond, William Redmond, Edward Harrington, Power, Shiel and O'Kelly were present at the conference.

When the meeting reconvened about seventy-five Irish members of the House were present.

The motion for the retirement of Mr. Parnell was made by Mr. John Barry, member for South Wexford, who aided the late Isaac Butt in founding the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain in 1872.

Mr. Joseph Nolan, member for North Louth, submitted an amendment to the effect that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject, the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter.

Mr. Parnell ruled out of order any reference to his conduct in the O'Shea case and this brought him into frequent collision with the different speakers, especially Mr. Healy, with whom Parnell exchanged hot words.

Parnell displayed great passion throughout.

At half-past eleven the meeting adjourned until noon next day.

# DR. KOCH'S LATEST.

## The Cure and Prevention of Two Contagious Diseases.

Sir Joseph Lister, in a speech at King's College, London, on his return from Berlin, announced that within a month the world would be startled by two new discoveries.

He said that Dr. Koch's transcendingly important consumption cure hinted at and involved the cure and prevention of two of the most terrible contagious diseases known. Sir Joseph Lister had witnessed experiments on guinea pigs in which they were inoculated with a new, simple chemical substance which anybody would be able to prepare, and were totally unaffected when germs of diseases were injected.

Dr. Koch had practically concluded this work of discovery, but desired to make further tests. Therefore he desired to keep his latest discovery secret for the present. Sir Joseph Lister said that he was convinced that this discovery was the most important in the history of medicine since that of vaccine.

THE largest orange grove in the world will be planted this winter in the San Jacinto Valley, San Diego County, Cal., by the Alexandra Orange Grove Association. Seven hundred acres will be planted to the finest varieties. The largest grove at present is at Pomona, and covers 400 acres.

# HOME RULERS SPLIT.

## Anti-Parnellites Select Justin McCarthy as Leader.

## Stormy Scenes in London and Ireland Greatly Excited.

The following cablegram from London, England, gives the latest particulars concerning the trouble in the Irish Home Rule party over the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, whose deposal is sought by some because of his connection with a recent divorce scandal:

At one o'clock the Irish members of the House of Commons reassembled.

The first business transacted was the reading of Mr. Gladstone's letter in reply to the committee. Mr. Gladstone remains firm in his determination to in no way recognize Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Nationalists.

The reading of the letter was greeted with cheers by the section of the party opposing Mr. Parnell and with ironical cries by his supporters. A stormy debate followed.

Messrs. Barry, Sexton and Healey made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question. They insisted that there be an immediate division of the members on the main question before the meeting, namely, the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the party. Finally Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Parnell the ultimatum, to the effect that if a decision on this question was delayed by the Chairman (Mr. Parnell) after six o'clock that evening the majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office.

Mr. Abraham then made a motion that Mr. Parnell vacate the Chairmanship. Mr. Parnell refused to allow the motion to be put, whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by forty-four other members, left the room.

An exciting incident arose from Mr. Parnell's refusal to put Mr. Abraham's motion. As a written resolution to the same effect was being handed in by Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table, struck Mr. McCarthy's hand and seized the resolution and tore it to pieces.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, arose from his seat and denounced Mr. Parnell as the insulter of his father and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Mr. Parnell, but that henceforth he would repudiate him.

After the withdrawal of Mr. McCarthy and the other anti-Parnell members the supporters of Mr. Parnell adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to state his views on the question submitted to him, and then ratified the re-election of Mr. Parnell as Chairman.

The defection of the younger McCarthy has raised the total of the anti-Parnellite members to forty-five.

The opponents of Mr. Parnell, who withdrew from the meeting in a body, held a meeting in a conference-room and by a unanimous vote elected Mr. Justin McCarthy Chairman.

The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "Thank God! Home Rule is saved."

On the day following these exciting scenes in London, Ireland was ablaze with excitement, many public meetings being held, and the split in the party being the topic of conversation and discussion everywhere. The mass meeting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, was distinctly a Parnell meeting, and Healy and other opponents of that leader were burned in effigy. Judging from the bitterness of the denunciations against them they would have been burned in person had they been present.

The Lord Mayor presided and in the course of his speech said that he knew something of the inner workings of the Irish party, and he was afraid when Messrs. Sexton, Healy, Dillon and O'Brien were dining with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley and the other followers up stairs perhaps they might be selling their country. Sweetbreads were too much for their political stomachs.

Resolutions were passed supporting Mr. Parnell and calling on the three members for Dublin who opposed him to resign. A special vote of condemnation of Mr. Healy was passed.

The procession to and from the park was accompanied by several fife and drum bands, and the enthusiasm of the people was intense. Most of the impromptu meetings hastily convened in Ireland were in Parnell's favor, and in more places than Dublin the chief enemies of Parnell were figuratively destroyed by fire. The Bishops' manifesto condemning Parnell was read in all the churches at mass, and the priests added exhortations to the people to obey the spirit of that doctrine in their political action. The people did not seem to take kindly to this clerical interference in some cases, and at Mitchelstown and Kilkenny the Nationalists met after service and adopted resolutions supporting Parnell

In Armagh the priests propose to stump the country against Parnell. It is believed, however, that on the whole the Church will confine itself to moral suasion.

Parnell is said to feel entirely confident, and to be already selecting successors for those who have deserted him. He is in ample funds, as since the division in the party several American organizations have forwarded money directly to him, instead of to the treasurers formerly appointed.

A large proportion of the Irish Members have been in receipt of stipends for their services in Parliament, and it is difficult to see how those disconnected from Parnell are to receive their salaries hereafter, as the common fund is locked up by the imbroglio.

# A VICTIM OF LYMPH.

## A Consumptive's Death Due to the Overzealousness of German Doctors.

The assertion of certain American physicians that the German doctors are too much inclined to precipitate the cure of lung tuberculosis, is in part confirmed by the case of Hermann Fendler, who died at Gerhardt's Clinical Hospital in Berlin, Germany, after the inoculation, from heart failure.

Fendler was feverish when he entered the hospital. The first dose administered consisted of two milligrames upon which no reaction took place. After the second dose of three milligrames his temperature rose fourteen degrees without abating while his breathing became hourly more difficult.

According to Professor Gerhardt the man should never have been subjected to the terrible ordeal of Koch's inoculation.

In the consumptive ward of the Noabit Hospital, which contains 150 beds, only five are unoccupied.

Two American doctors, Loomis and Quimby, have received from Professor Bergman a portion of the lungs of a man who had died of consumption after inoculation. They will hold an autopsy on the lungs with the hope of learning the real effects produced by the lymph.

# UNCLE SAM'S LAW SUITS.

## Review of the Work in the Department of Justice.

The annual report of Attorney-General Miller just made public gives a detailed statement of business of the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and of all the judicial proceedings during the last fiscal year in which the United States was a party.

The aggregate number of suits now pending in the Court of Claims is about 14,000, without regarding the great number of suits involving many millions of dollars in special jurisdictions, and the French Spoliation Claims. The claims alone now pending are about 8000 in number, and estimated upon the basis of amounts claimed in cases tried earlier in their history will aggregate at least $400,000,000. These claims are now carefully examined. The evidence, largely to be found in the South and in the Confederate archives, is carefully searched out and rigidly scrutinized, with the result that comparatively few of these end in judgments against the Government.

During the last year, under the general jurisdiction of the court, claims amounting to almost $2,000,000 have been disposed of. In these cases the amount recovered has been about $210,000. Claims against the District of Columbia have been adjusted by the Department to the extent of $850,000, resulting in judgments of only about $45,000. Of the war claims tried, the amount claimed was nearly $1,000,000, and in these cases findings have been made for claimants only for $103,000.

The Attorney General recommends the building of United States jails to hold the increasing number of prisoners.

# UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

## Secretary Windom's Annual Treasury Report.

Secretary Windom in his annual report says the receipts of the Government were $463,963,080, and expenditures $358,618,584, of which $106,936,855 was for pensions. The estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1892 is only $15,147,790. In regard to the payment of pensions, he suggests that the quarterly payments be made at different dates in various parts of the country, so as to avoid accumulation of large sums in the Treasury, the payments at New York to be on the fourth day of May, August, November and February.

Regarding the currency, he says that the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity, the demand for money being so irregular in amount of circulation, the amount required in August and September being more than at any other time, to move the crops, but he offers no remedy.

Regarding the silver law, he says that it has been the means of providing a healthy addition to the circulating medium. He favors the recoining of uncurrent small silver coin.

Further legislation is needed to exclude persons unfit for citizenship, and it is therefore recommended that all emigrants be required as a condition precedent to their landing, to produce evidence attested by our consular officers of their moral, mental and physical qualifications to become good citizens.

# ALL HANDS KILLED.

## Four Dead Men Found at the Scene of an Explosion.

Berwick, Penn., was the scene of a shocking boiler explosion the other day. Four men were killed, and a saw mill plant, including the stable and surrounding buildings, was burned.

The accident occurred at four o'clock, when a great outburst of steam at Adams's saw mill was followed by a terrific report. Crowds of people at once hurried to the scene. Nothing remained of the little hamlet that had been built for the lumbering men, and its four inhabitants were strewn about the woods dead.

Ira Gruver, one of the employes, was found about fifty feet from where the boiler house stood, horribly mangled. His brother was found in another direction also mangled badly, while their companions lay in the saw pit without mutilation, but dead. Examination of their bodies showed them to have sustained fractures of the skull and internal injuries from which they must have died almost immediately.

Two of the oldest American fire insurance companies have retired from business because of the competition of English companies.

## THE MARKETS.

| 49 NEW YORK. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 3 25 | @ 5 | 15 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 25 00 | @45 | 00 |
| Calves, common to prime | 2 50 | @ 7 | 25 |
| Sheep | 3 50 | @ 5 | 25 |
| Lambs | 5 25 | @ 6 | 65 |
| Hogs—Live | 3 25 | @ 3 | 90 |
| Dressed | | 4½@ | 6 |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 5 15 | @ 5 | 40 |
| Patents | 5 15 | @ 5 | 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 03⅝ | @ 1 | 05¼ |
| Rye—State | 79 | @ | 82 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 88 | @ | 89 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 57 | @ | 63 |
| Oats—No. 1 White | — | @ | 54 |
| Mixed Western | 47 | @ | 50 |
| Hay—Good | 45 | @ | 55 |
| Straw—Long Rye | — | @ | 80 |
| Lard—City Steam | — | @ | 5.75c |
| Butter—State Creamery | 25 | @ | 26½ |
| Dairy, fair to good | 16 | @ | 25 |
| West. lm. Creamery | 12 | @ | 24 |
| Factory | 8 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 7 | @ | 9⅝ |
| Skims—Light | 6½ | @ | 6¾ |
| Western | 6 | @ | 8½ |
| Eggs—State and Penn | — | @ | 31 |

| BUFFALO. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steers—Western | 1 75 | @ 4 | 50 |
| Sheep—Medium to Good | 4 80 | @ 5 | 05 |
| Lambs—Fair to Good | 5 25 | @ 5 | 80 |
| Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks | 3 00 | @ 4 | 00 |
| Flour—Family | 3 85 | @ 4 | 50 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Northern | — | @ 1 | 03¾ |
| Corn—No. 3, Yellow | 57½ | @ | 58 |
| Oats—No. 2, White | — | @ | 50 |
| Barley—No. 1 Canada | 94 | @ | 95 |

| BOSTON. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Egg—Near-by | — | @ | 35 |
| Seeds—Timothy, Northern | 2 25 | @ 2 | 50 |
| Clover, Northern | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Hay—Fair | 13 00 | @14 | 00 |
| Straw—Good to Prime | 17 50 | @18 | 00 |
| Butter—Firsts | 21 | @ | 24 |

| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef—Dressed weight | 3½ | @ | 6⅛ |
| Sheep—Live weight | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Lambs | 5½ | @ | 5¾ |
| Hogs—Northern | 4⅛ | @ | 5¼ |

| PHILADELPHIA. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Penn. family | 4 25 | @ 4 | 50 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec | 98½ | @ | 99 |
| Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Dec | 58 | @ | 58⅛ |
| Oats—Ungraded White | 50 | @ | 50½ |
| Potatoes | 50 | @ 1 | 00 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | — | @ | 2[illegible] |
| Cheese—Part skims | 6 | @ | 8 |

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

'THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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THE teachers' institute held last week was the first under the superintendency of S. G. Rudy but it compared favorably with those of other years. The attendance was good 240 of the 244 teachers of the county being enrolled. The instructors were men of skill and experience in the art of teaching. The instruction differed from that of last year being precepts and principles rather than outlines and methods. The evening entertainments were not in the least disappointing. The "Recitals" of Prof. Ford, Monday evening, were humorous, pathetic, descriptive. The professor is an artist, an elocutionist of high order and a mimic without a superior. "The Lighthouse, the Sentinel of the Sea," by Prof. J. B. DeMotte, Tuesday evening, was a scientific lecture, interesting, entertaining and full of instruction. Rev. G. T. Dowling, who was to tell of "The Good Old Times" on Wednesday evening was prevented from being present on account of the death of his wife. Hon. L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, was substituted, who gave an interesting lecture on "Patrick Henry." A biographical lecture was something out of the usual order but the diversien was not unappreciated. The climax was capped by Hon. George R. Wendling on Thursday evening who talked on "Popular Delusions." Would space permit we would like to give a synopsis of his lecture. All the lectures were well attended. The music of the institute was in charge of Prof. C. C. Case, of Cleveland.

### Saltillo.

There will be no Sunday school in the Hall next Sunday morning as all the time will be taken up with preparations for the dedication of the new M. E. church, which will take place next Sunday morning. The church is to be seated with chairs, which can be accomplished for $40 dollars less than the usual way by pews.

Among recent visitors to Saltillo last week I noticed Bruce Hysong, of Cassville, Mr. Howard, of Harrisburg, and Lynn Houck, also of Cassville.

John Thomas, of New Grenada, is spending a few days with his father, Warner Thomas.

B. Swope lost a large hog a week ago, supposed to have died of cholera, but some thought from new corn. George Swope recently lost a large hog from the same disease.

A carload of people passed through Saltillo on their way to Robertsdale on Sunday morning to attend the dedication services of the new Methodist church, at Robertsdale.

George Sleeman is in Fayette county setting up some business affairs. Misses Essie Greene and Dellie Senft have returned from Huntingdon, where they have been attending institute.

It is said Adam Long is contemplating opening a hotel. I think Saltillo is a good place for a wide-awake hotelkeeper to locate.

Rev. Burrows has purchased a large pulpit Bible and hymn book for the M. P. church, in Cole's valley.

I am a great temperance advocate and I feel pround to think that the women of the W. C. T. U. can, and have accomplished the grand work of building a national temperance temple in Chicago, which was dedicated on November 1st. The building is thirteen stories high, nearly two hundred feet in length by one hundred in depth, and two hundred and sixty feet in extreme height, enclosing two million five hundred thousand feet of space, and costing eleven hundred thousand dollars, and fifty thousand dollars annual rental. Say not the temperance advocates of this fair land of ours are not doing noble work, and they are capable of doing more in the future than in the past, for their number are stronger, and the curse of the rum trafic bids the noble army of women march on, to engage in this conflict, that is enslaving many noble men and threatening to engulf the youth, of United States. I hope it "the demon of the still" may never be permitted to enter the little town of Saltillo.

We were glad to see the smiling face of R. W. Hudson on our streets again after his recent illness. Hope his good health may continue.

### The Queen Pays All Expenses.

*The Queen's* last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

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1891.

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CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa, Sept. 26th.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,"
Philadelphia, Pa.

In club with this paper, GODEY'S and the ITEM, price $2.50, which should be sent to the office of this paper.

## TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,
1891.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR

The most popular Weekly Newspaper in the United States, the largest circulation, and the only strictly Weekly Newspaper that ever succeeded in obtaining and holding, year after year, a circulation in every State and Territory (and nearly every county) of the United States. All the news, better departments and more first-class entertaining and instructive reading than in any other dollar paper published.

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New story to commence first of the year, written especially for the BLADE by Oliver Optic. "Money Maker Series." A series of special articles on "Side Issues," written for the BLADE. BLADE China Tea Sets and Dinner Sets given to club-raisers. Send for specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE and read our interesting announcements for the coming year.

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A specimen copy will give you a better idea of the WEEKLY BLADE than any description we can give you in advertisement. We therefore invite everybody to write us for a specimen, which we will cheerfully mail you free; and at the same time please mail us a list of names of your friends and neighbors, and we will also mail them specimens.

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Anybody can earn *ten dollars* very quickly by raising clubs for the BLADE. We are now paying the highest amount for clubs every offered by any newspaper. We want agents everywhere. Write us for confidential terms to agents. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## LANE & VANZANDT,
Agents for the
Standard Sewing Machine
COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.
—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.


NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.
Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.


## For 15 Days!

## A Great Enterprise and Succession of Surprises!

I am receiving New Goods almost every day. My store is stocked with the best assortment of goods ever brought to Mapleton. I have been buying the best goods the market can afford, and am satisfied with a small profit. In order to make room for the new goods I have decided upon a succession of surprises to the people of Mapleton and vicinity in the shape of

## Great Reduction Sales,

the first of which begun THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1890, and continue for fifteen days.

## This is No Sham

nor attempt to shove cheap goods off at big prices and make you believe that they are good quality. I mean business and everybody will see the importance of taking advantage of the first days, as at that time the

## Reduction Counter

will be the fullest.

This is to be a Cash Sale, but Marketable Produce and orders on any of the quarries in this vicinity will be received same as cash. Following are some of the goods on which the big reductions will be made:

## Ladies' Jerseys,

Baby Caps, Pillow and Bed Shams, Ladies' Chemise and Night Gowns, Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, Ladies' Embroidered Skirts, Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Ladies' and Misres' Shoes,

## Laces, Calicos, Embroideries

Men's Fine Shirts, Men's Working Shirts, Men's Percale Shirts, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Overalls, Towels and Table Cloths, Corded Dress Trimmings,

## Etc Etc Etc

The above are all good goods, but are not seasonable, and I will positively close them out. Come and see them.

New lot of Dress Goods, Muslins, Calicos, Blankets, Horse Blankets. Come in and see them.

Reduction Sale is a success. We are getting there now and will every time.

## Thos. M Logan.

## B. O'Connor & Sons.

Our sales last month exceed, in amount, any figure since we have been in business, which is not to be wondered at as our prices are below the lowest, quality and quantity considered.

It is impossible to give prices on all goods. We would like you to call and learn prices, as we are positive we will give you figures which will suit you.

Men's Split Leather Boots, $1.65, up
" Double Sole and Top Boots, 1.80, up
" Full Stock Boots, 2.25
" Grain Leather Boots, 2.75, up
Boys' Double Sole and Top Boots, 3 to 5, 1.60
Women's Lace Shoes, 1.25, up

We have the largest variety of Rubber Goods ever shown in town—bought before the advance in Rubber. We can save you money in this line.

30-lb. pails Applebuter, $2.00
" " Jelly, 2.00
3 lbs. English Currants, 25
Fancy evaport'd Apricots, per lb., 25
" " Apples, " 18
Self-raising Buckwheat Flour, 3-lb. sack, 20
Babbitt's Best Soap, per cake, 5

Rag Carpet, 37½c per yard: Ingrain Carpet 35c per yard, Best Wool-filled Carpet 60c per yard, Oil Window Shades, spring roller, 80c per pair.

Bargains in Horse Blankets—$2.25 per pair.

Our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits at cost. Call and see them.

Extra bargains in Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps.

Men's Nellie Bly Caps at 25c.
Men's Nellie Bly Caps, Surah Silk, 85c.

Just received a large line of Men's and Boys' Gloves and Mittens, bought for spot cash. Prices very low.

Ladies' Jersey Vests, 25c each.
Men's Red Cotton Undershirts, 38c
Large line of Men's Women's and Children's Underwear.
Trunks, $3.50 up.
Bird Cages, $1.25 up.

Large stock of Dry Goods and Notions, at prices which defy competition.

We want to sell you your overshirts. We bought a large stock of these goods from the Steelton Manufacturing Co. early, and can give you a bargain.

We expect your trade by giving you honest prices. We only do this to those who are good pay. Those who do not pay we do not want.

**Terms:--Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.**

One price to all and fair treatment.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Jewelry, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow-ware, Wall Paper, Tobacco and Cigars, Paints, Oils and Glass, Fresh and Cured Meats, Flour, Feed, Grain, all kinds Coal, &c.

# The Mapleton Item.

## Supplement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Wednesday, December 10, 1890.


# A SAMPLE COPY

OF THIS ISSUE OF THE

## "Mapleton = Item"

IS SENT TO

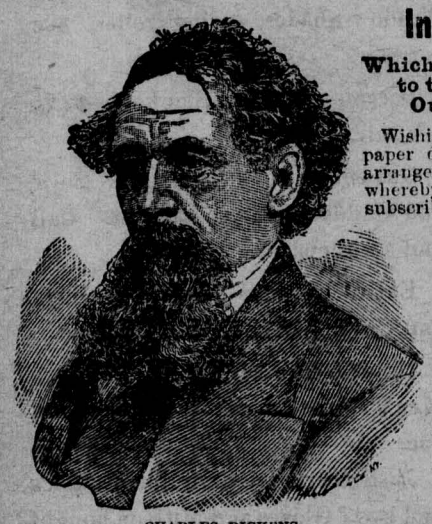
**Each Teacher of Huntingdon County.**

We want your Patronage. The Item Gives More Space to Educational Matters than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley. We are making Two Magnificent Premium Offers to Subscribers. Read this Sheet Carefully and see if what You Want is not to be Found Here.

## GRAND PREMIUM OFFER!

A SET OF THE

# WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,



CHARLES DICKENS.

**In Twelve Large Volumes,**

**Which we Offer with a Year's Subscription to this Paper for a Trifle More than Our Regular Subscription Price.**

Wishing to largely increase the circulation of this paper during the next six months, we have made arrangements with a New York publishing house whereby we are enabled to offer as a premium to our subscribers a **Set of the Works of Charles Dickens,** in **Twelve Large and Handsome Volumes,** with a year's subscription to this paper, for a trifle more than our regular subscription price. Our great offer to subscribers eclipses any ever heretofore made. Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist who ever lived. No author before or since his time has won the fame that he achieved, and his works are even more popular to-day than during his lifetime. They abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, thrilling and skillfully wrought plots. Each book is intensely interesting. No home should be without a set of these great and remarkable works. Not to have read them is to be far behind the age in which we live. The set of Dickens' works which we offer as a premium to our subscribers is handsomely printed from entirely new plates, with new type. The twelve volumes contain the following world-famous works, each one of which is published *complete, unchanged, and absolutely unabridged:*

**DAVID COPPERFIELD,**
**MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,**
**NICHOLAS NICKELBY,**
**DOMBEY AND SON,**
**BLEAK HOUSE,**
**LITTLE DORRIT,**
**OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,**
**PICKWICK PAPERS,**
**BARNABY RUDGE AND CHRISTMAS STORIES,**
**OLIVER TWIST AND GREAT EXPECTATIONS,**
**THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER,**
**A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES AND THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.**

The above are without question the most famous novels that were ever written. For a quarter of a century they have been celebrated in every nook and corner of the civilized world. Yet there are thousands of homes in America not yet supplied with a set of Dickens, the usual high cost of the books preventing people in moderate circumstances from enjoying this luxury. But now, owing to the use of modern improved printing, folding and stitching machinery, the extremely low price of white paper, and the great competition in the book trade, we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and readers a set of Dickens' works at a price which all can afford to pay. Every home in the land may now be supplied with a set of the great author's works.

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*We will send the* **ENTIRE SET OF DICKENS' WORKS, IN TWELVE VOLUMES,** *as above described, all postage prepaid by ourselves, also the* **MAPLETON ITEM** *for* **ONE YEAR,** *upon receipt of* **$1.60,** *which is only 60 cents more than the regular subscription price of this paper.* Our readers, therefore, practically get a set of Dickens' works in twelve volumes for only 60 cents. This is the grandest premium ever offered Up to this time a set of Dickens' works has usually been $10.00 or more. Tell all your friends that they can get a set of Dickens' works, in twelve volumes, with a year's subscription to the MAPLETON ITEM for only $1.60. Subscribe now and get this great premium. If your subscription has not yet expired, it will make no difference, for it will be extended one year from date of expiration.

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**A Great and Wonderful Work,**

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**2,176 Pages**

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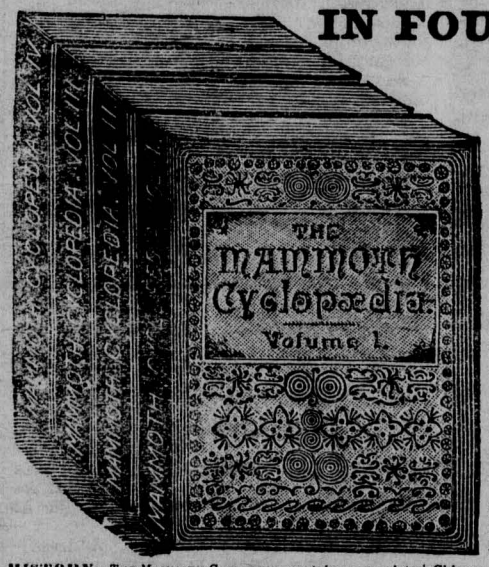
**620 Beautiful Illustrations!**




THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA has been published to meet the wants of the masses for a universal compendium of knowledge, practical, useful, scientific and general. The work is published complete in four large and handsome volumes, comprising a total of 2,176 pages, and is profusely illustrated with 620 beautiful engravings. Thousands of dollars have been expended to make this the most complete, valuable and useful work for the masses ever published. It is a work for everybody—man, woman and child, in every occupation or walk in life. The substance and practical utility of twenty ordinary volumes are comprised in these four, and so replete is the work with knowledge of every kind, so filled is it with useful hints and helpful suggestions, that we fully believe that in every home to which it shall find its way it will soon come to be regarded as worth its weight in gold. For want of space we can only briefly summarize a small portion of the contents of this great work, as follows:

**HISTORY.** THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA contains a complete and authentic history of the great American Civil War, profusely illustrated, with numerous Anecdotes of the Rebellion; a complete History of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time; graphic descriptions of famous battles and important events in the history of all nations, chronological history, etc., etc.

**BIOGRAPHY.** This great work contains the Lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and famous statesmen, authors, poets, generals, clergymen, etc., down to the present day.

**AGRICULTURE.** Valuable hints and useful suggestions to Farmers, treating of field crops, gates and fences, fertilizers, farm implements; livestock raising, including the treatment of diseases of domestic animals; poultry keeping, and how made successful and profitable; bee keeping, dairy farming, etc. The treatment of these subjects is complete and exhaustive, and renders the work of great practical use to farmers and stockmen.

**HORTICULTURE.** Herein is given the most useful hints to growers of all kinds of vegetables and fruits, as gathered from the experience of the most successful horticulturists.

**ARCHITECTURE.** Designs and plans for houses, cottages, barns and other outbuildings, with valuable suggestions to those intending to build.

**HOUSEHOLD.** This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

**MEDICAL.** Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable, this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

**INVENTION AND DISCOVERY.** Remarkably interesting descriptions of great inventions, including the Steam Engine, the Telegraph, the Printing Press, the Electric Light, the Sewing Machine, the Telephone, the Type Writer, the Type Setting Machine, the Cotton Gin, etc.

**THE WORLD'S WONDERS.** Graphic descriptions, beautifully illustrated, of the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, the Alps, Paris, Vesuvius, Venice, Vienna, the Canons of Colorado; Mammoth Cave, Natural Bridge, Watkins Glen, the White Mountains, etc., etc.

**TRAVELS.** Descriptions, profusely illustrated, of the life, manners, customs, peculiar forms, rites and ceremonies of the Chinese, Japanese, the people of India, Africa, Madagascar, Palestine, Iceland, Borneo, Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Servia, Kaffraria, Tartary, Cashmere and Tunis, the Arabs, Turks, Mexicans, South Americans, American Indians, Egyptians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Norwegians, Spaniards, Swiss, Italians, Greeks, Russians, Siberians, Afghans, Persians, Moslems, Australians, Bulgarians, Sicilians, etc., etc.

**MANUFACTURES.** In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, piano making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

**FOREIGN PRODUCTS.** Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and preparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, olives, India rubber, gutta percha, cork, camphor, castor oil, tapioca, etc., etc.

**NATURAL HISTORY.** Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

**LAW.** THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is also a complete law book, telling every man how he may be his own lawyer and containing full and concise explanations of the general laws and the laws of the several States upon all matters which are subject to litigation, with numerous forms of legal documents.

**MINING.** Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, zinc, tin and quicksilver.

**WONDERS OF THE SEA.** Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc.

**STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.** Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories, and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, area and depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery and progress, popular subriquets of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capital, Wall Street phrases, commerce of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

## Grand Premium offer to Subscribers to "THE ITEM."

By special arrangement with the publisher of the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA, we are enabled to make to our subscribers and readers the following extraordinary offer: We will send the **MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA,** complete, in four volumes, as above described, all postage prepaid, also the **MAPLETON ITEM** for **ONE YEAR** upon receipt of only **$1.60,** which is but 60 cents more than our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 60 cents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to largely increase our circulation. Please tell all your friends that they can get the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA in four volumes, with a year's subscription to our paper, for only $1.60. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who take advantage of this great premium offer. Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired who renew now will receive the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. Address all letters to

# Address all orders to I. N. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec 3, 1890.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—The latest salutation, "Isn't it icy?"

—Fascinators and hoods at Mrs. Evans'.

—Muffs and fur trimmings at Mrs. Evans'.

—D. M. Evans' condition continues to slowly improve.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

—Miss Laura Gillam recently visited friends at Coalmont.

—John G. Gillam has built an ice house in the rear of his store.

—A series of meetings are in progress in the Presbyterian church.

—H. H. Swope is serving his country as a juryman this week.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mr. Templeton, one Tyrone's affable merchants, called on Mapleton friends last Friday.

—Edgar E. Godard and sister, Viola, spent institute week visiting their aunt at Harrisburg.

—James Civils, of Altoona, and C. T. Evans, of Tod township, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—The rumor that William Quigly has sold his new sand works is pronounced false by that gentleman.

—Plush balls and tinsel cords at Mrs. Evans'.

—Miss Alice Henderson, after a sojourn of several weeks with friends at Newton Hamilton, returned home last Thursday.

—William Long, who was recently injured at Speer's Empire Works is again able to travel about by the aid of a cane.

—The Tyrone *Times* last week made its appearance as a semi-weekly. We hope Bro. Nissley will find the venture a bonanza. He merits success.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its oder is not at all offensive.

—W. H. Marlin, W. C. Barkley and G. A. Wise left on Monday morning for Westover, Pa., where they have found employment in a tannery.

—M. L. Rex was the only person from Mapleton who witnessed the "Battle of Gettysburg" at Huntingdon on Monday evening. He pro nouncesit very good.

—John Spangler, of near Cassville, is visiting his daughter Mrs. G. D. Wood. Although he is almost 83 years of age he is as sprightly as many a younger man.

—Grand Christmas opening. Look for the date which will be published next week. The largest stock of holiday goods ever brought to Mapleton. THOS. M. LOGAN.

—Feather trimmings and girdles at Mrs. Evans'.

—J. Frank Wright, representing Latta Grove grange, and Mrs. Miles Quarry, representing Hare's Valley summit grange, are in attendance this week at the state grange at Harrisburg.

—G. D. Cornelius, of Shirleysburg, is in town soliciting orders for Bibles and that book second only to the Bible, "Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress." Mr. Cornelius is a reliable young man, deserving of great success.

—The new M. E. church at Saltillo will be dedicated next Sunday. The dedicatory services will be in charge of Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Chambersburg. The new building is a neat frame structure and cost $1200.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife, Mrs. E. C. Rex, Mrs. I. N. Swope, Misses Nellie Jones, Jennie B. Clark, Nannie Swope, Linie M. Wood, J. Howard Shimer and H. H. Lamberson attended one or more of the lectures at the institute.

—The report having been circulated that I purpose selling my teams as a whole, I take this opportunity of saying that I will sell everything seperately at the sale, Thursday December 18th, and bidders can buy any item they wish. M. L. REX.

—Ollie daughter of W. H. and Mattie Dunn, died at the home of the parents, Johnstown, Pa., Friday November 28th, of catarrh fever. She was aged one year, 2 months and 24 days and was one of the twins. The bereaved friends have the sympathies of their former neighbors.

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies.

—The closing of the teacher's institute brought quite a number of visitors to Mapleton among the number being John Webb, of Belleville, Woods Irvin and Miss Mollie Bell, of Manor Hill, all of whom were guests of A. B. and John G. Gillam. Besides these there were four who now can be counted as but two, i.e. "if man and wife be one"

—My stock was never larger nor more varied than at present. I have stocked up in every department and am confident that I can supply the people of Saltillo and vicinity with heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, wall paper, shades, and furniture of every description, at prices which defy competition. A cordial invitation to come and see my goods, is extended to all. D. E. MCCLAIN, Saltillo, Pa.

—The real and personal property in this vicinity of the assigned estate of Kendig & Hostetter was sold last Friday. C. W. Lynch, esq., of Harrisburg, representing Edward Bailey, of the firm of C. L. Bailey & Son, nail manufacturers of Harrisburg, bought everything, 3822 acres of land in Trough Creek valley sold at 84 cents per acre, or $3210.48. The box-board mill brought $260. the bill mill $115, and the heading factory $475, a total of $4060.48. It is Mr. Bailey's intention to put the works in operation, a fact which all our people note with pleasure.

—In the New York *Ledger* of November 28 Robert Grant begins a brilliant and entertaining social satire under the title of "Mrs. Harold Stagg" The story is told with the amusing and quiet cleverness which has made the author's reputation, and contains many striking ideas which will cause Society's backbone to creep. Like "The Anglomaniacs," it places its heroine under a cross-fire from a wealthy swell and a talented youth to fame and fortune unknown—a situation which allows Mr. Grant a coveted opportunity to bombard New York Society.

### Death of David L. Goodman.

The Altoona *Tribune* of Thursday, gives the following particulars of the death of David L. Goodman:

A particularly sad accident, attended with fatal results, occurred yesterday morning just west of what is known as the Red Bridge, a locality which is at the eastern end of the Altoona yard, Pennsylvania railroad. The victim was David L. Goodman, a resident of Juniata, and for years employed at that point as a switchman by the railroad company.

Mr. Goodman went on duty at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and a half hour later his son, Samuel, aged 11 years, also went down to the railroad. For some reason the boy was crossing the tracks and his father discovered the Atlantic express from the west approaching. Mr. Goodman ran to save his son, unconscious that the second section of Pacific express was speeding around the curve just east of him and bound westward. The boy escaped injury, but the father was struck and thrown some ten feet against a post and small bank of grass-covered earth by the side of the tracks. At the time he was struck he was on the ties outside the rails and a step of a couple inches would have saved him. Death was instantaneous.

The train wss stopped, the body taken on board and brought to the passenger station, from where it was conveyed to the undertaking rooms of E. B. Tipton. There Coroner Poet was summoned, who empannelled a jury who rendered the following verdict: "Deceased came to his death by being struck by engine 1104, hauling a westbound passenger train, while in an effort to save his son, and no blame can be attached to any of the employees.

Mr. Goodman was 51 years of age on the 4th of last March and was, consequently, at the time of his death, 51 years, 8 months and 29 days old. He was twice married—first to Miss Margaret Benton, who died about 15 years ago. Of the children born of this union there still survive: Mrs. Mary Black, widow of Dr. J. M. Black, of Newry; Mrs. Leonora Derrer, of Altoona; Mrs. Lena Green, of Spruce Creek, and Harry P. Goodman, of Juniata. His second wife was Mrs. Ada Beecher, and the children are: Olive, Samuel, Jessie and David S., all of whom, with Harry B., make up the family at home. His brothers are Benjamin, Thomas and George, residing at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county; John, an engineer on the Cresson and Coalport railroad, and whose home is at Cresson, and Elbert, who lives at Gazzam, Clearfield county, and who is employed as a conductor on the Beech Creek railroad.

During the early years of his life Mr Goodman was converted and became a member of the M. E. church. When the Lutheran church was organized at Juniata he became a member of it, it being the first congregation organized there. When, however, the Juniata M. E. church was erected last summer, he again became a member of that denomination. In all his church history he was active and energetic and regular in his attendance. Possessing a special talent for music and a voice of more than ordinary volume and power, he gathered around him the young people of the church, and under his guidance the service of song was a service of gladness and soul-stirring power. He was a charter member of camp 31, P. O. S. of A., but withdrew from the camp about two years ago. As a company employee he was attentive to his duties and for about fifteen years past has been switchman at the place where he met his death.

### Little Trough Creek.

According to an old saying we are to have 19 snows this winter, the moon being 19 days old when the first snow fell. If we get that number and they be large enough and the weather cold enough we will have plenty of sleighing. So may it be.

I have been informed that lumbering on the Kendig tract is to be started up again. If this be the case it means some money for a few—if they get it—and bad roads for everybody in this section. Messrs. Caldwell, Denny and Trimble had some parties looking over the timber on the farm belonging to the estate of ex-sheriff Greenland, dec'd. I have been informed that they were not favorably impressed with the same.

G. M. Green & Sons have finished sawing the Joseph Bowman job and sold their mill to J. C. Shaffer and John Bowman, who are moving it to the old Crotsley land in Hare's valley.

A respectable number of our best young men took in the institute last week.

The hunting season is in full blast now that all kinds of game is allowed to be killed. I have only heard of two deer being killed, and they were killed in the extreme lower end of the barrens. The once numerous, fleet-footed beauties are becoming scarce and will soon be a thing of the past in this region. Rabbits are plenty. Some say it is on account of the past two mild winters. I have seen and heard more partridges this season than for a number of years in one season. Perhaps the same reason would account for their increase I think that the incoming legislature would do a good thing by passing an act prohibiting the killing of these little creatures, as they are a harmless and useful bird.

### Cassville.

Rev. Burrows preached to a large congregation in the M. P. church last Saturday evening.

Wm. Henderson, of Saltillo, is visiting his grand-father, James Henderson.

A crowd of young people were out to Mrs. S. A. Heaton's fish pond on Sunday, skating. I would advise them to wait until Monday and thereby not break the Sabbath.

Miss Emma Rindlaub, who was in attendance at institute at Huntingdon, returned home last Thursday.

Mrs. Mame Thompson, of Tyrone, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. O. Heaton.

Milton Greene, of Huntingdon, is home on a visit.

We gladly correct the announcement of the wedding of Huston Prough to Miss Grace Heaton, as we were misinformed.

Some of the young folks of Cassville enjoyed themselves pulling taffy at the home of Miss Emma Rindlaub, last Thursday evening.

Miss Lulu Henderson is visiting relatives in Huntingdon.

I am sorry to note the illness of Miss Oma Wilson, but hope for her speedy recovery.

The Lutherans have decided to hold a social in their church on Christmas.

Miss Katie Henderson is again in our midst.

### Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

### MARRIED.

DELL—CHILCOTE.—In Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 4, 1890, by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Leonard M. Dell and Hannah J. Chilcote, both of Union township.

SHOOP—SHARER.—In Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1890, by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Samuel J. Shoop and Anna May Sharer, both of Huntingdon.

MADDEN—MADDEN.—At the Washington House, Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. A. Scott Madden, of Dublin Mills, and Miss Lucy Madden, of Orbisonia, Pa.

BENSON—BAKER.—At the Leister House, Huntingdon, Dec. 4, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. Benton A. Benson, of Huntingdon, and Miss Rena Baker, of Trough Creek, Pa.

### Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

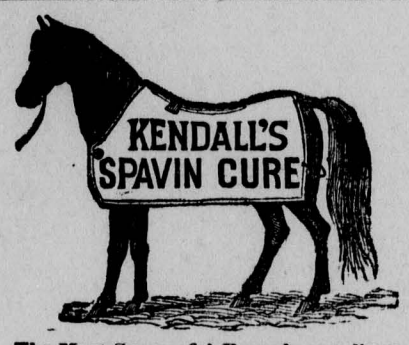
THURSDAY, Dec. 18th.—M. L. Rex will sell at his stables adjacent to Mapleton borough, 4 heavy draft horses, driving horse, six good mules, buggies, 1-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, 1 four-horse wagons, extra wheels, 2 pairs metal-soled bob sleds, gears, traces, collars, bridles, lines, fly-nets, chains, bark-ladders, spreaders, canvass, and everything pertaining to his draft teams. The stock is all in the best possiobcle ndition. See large bills. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and left me with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCNAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.


**The Most Successful Remedy** ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 12, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint*.
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,



Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."



IN as few words as possible we want to tell you that if you are looking for bargains do not give us the "go-by." You will find us "there" every time.

Our store is near the Depot, in Mapleton.

J. G. GILLAM.

# A FLOOD OF FAILURES.

## Tight Money Causes Widespread Financial Distress.

## Delamater's Private Bank at Meadville, Penn., Goes Under.

The effect of the recent panic in Wall street has been more widepread and lasting than was anticipated and numerous failures continue to be announced throughout the country. The cause of all this is the stringency in the ready money market. A meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency has been held in Washington to devise means for relieving the financial situation, but there was such a radical difference of opinion regarding the methods for affording relief that the committee came to no conclusion, and its members look on any immediate solution of the difficulty as hopeless. A list of one day's failures is subtended:

The private banking firm of Delamater & Co., of Meadville, Penn., has filed a general deed of assignment of all their property, real and personal, naming the firm of Haskins & McClintock, attorneys, as assignees. The firm consists of George B. Dalamater and his two sons, T. A. Delamater and the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election, George W. Delamater. Each of the members of the firm also makes an individual assignment covering all property, real and personal. Prior to the assignment judgments were entered against the firm and the individual members for about $110,000. The assignment will not seriously affect the other banks, and there has as yet been no run on any of them, although the residents of Meadville City are panic stricken. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000. Senator George W. Delamater, late Republican candidate for Governor, is President of the institution. The stringency in the money market is believed to have been the cause of the failure. Judgments were entered against Delamater & Co. and the individual members of the firm aggregating $115,000 in favor of the Merchants' National Bank for rediscounts. The same bank has also entered judgment against the firm for $216,000, against W. A. & T. A. Delamater for $4700, and $5000 against G. W. Delamater. There is also entered a judgment against the firm of $15,000 by Senator McFarland, the brother-in-law of Senator Delamater, who left Philadelphia so mysteriously six months ago. There are numerous smaller judgments. The failure is for about $250,000. The assets will aggregate about $200,000. State Treasurer Boyer said that the State had $100,000 deposited in the banking house of Delamater & Co. He said the State could lose nothing, as the deposit was covered by a bond. The Delamaters first accumulated means in the early oil days through the striking of a big well near Oil City. The elder Delamater and his sons have at times made large sums out of oil lands and railroads. George R. Delamater, the father, was a State Senator before his son.

The failure is announced of V. & A. Meyer, one of the largest cotton factors and commission firms in New Orleans, La. No schedule of liabilities and assets has been made as yet but the former will no doubt be very heavy. They were rated at $2,000,000. General Adolph Meyer, the junior member of the firm, is the recently elected Democratic Congressman from the First Louisiana District. Last spring the Hebrew cotton merchants were caught on the wrong side of the cotton market and a number were seriously hit. It is believed the Meyers were among the heaviest sufferers. It is reported that General Meyer's campaign for Congress cost him between $50,000 and $60,000, which helped to furtner cripple the firm. It is not believed that any further troubles will follow this failure, as the house has been known to be shaky for the past fortnight. The firm has a branch house in New York City.

Charles S. Higgins & Co., the extensive soap manufacturers of Park and Clinton avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been financially embarrassed for some time because of the tightness of the money market. They have been unable to meet their obligations and were compelled to stop payment on notes. As a way out of the difficulty, the firm was dissolved and a new stock company, to be known as the Charles S. Higgins Company, has been organized, in which several of the principal creditors of the firm are members and will take an active interest.

The Chicago (Ill.) Safe and Lock Company has failed for $600,000. The assets are $700,000. The assignment is due to the disappearance of B. H. Campbell, the President of the company who disappeared Thanksgiving night. Mr. Campbell was the only creditor of any consequence. The officers of the company are unable to state when they can resume business, as it all depends upon the fate of the missing banker, Campbell.

Russell, Seybold & Co., wholesale dry goods men of Ottawa, Canada, have suspended payment. The liabilities are between $200,000 and $250,000. The embarrassment is caused mainly by the late depression in the lumber trade, the firm's losses during this year alone being nearly $45,000.

The suspension of J. F. Monroe, a small trader, was announced on the Philadelphia (Penn.) Stock Exchange. No statement of assets and liabilities could be obtained. A small amount of St. Paul was sold "under the rule" for the account of Mr. Munroe.

John A. Patterson & Co., of Montreal, Canada, formerly known as Patterson, Kissock & Co., have failed with liabilities of $60,000. The firm did a large business in imported millinery and the creditors are principally English and continental houses. The assets show a nominal surplus over the liabilities.

# BLOWN FROM A GUN.

### The Crime and Punishment of an Afghan Governor.

The Jellalabad correspondent of a Lahore (India) journal reports that Mirza Abdul Samad Khan, Governor of Chaplior in the Jellalabad province, was executed by being blown from a gun, for murdering Mirza Abdul Shakur Khan, civil munsiff of Jellalabad. The execution took place outside the Sherpore gate on October 7, in the presence of all the garrison of Cabul. The murder was committed about September 15, after evening prayer in the mosque in the village of Khusbgumbat, the victim being stabbed in the stomach by a servant of the culprit. The following day the latter arrested many of the villagers on the charge of having committed the murder, but the other inhabitants of the place reported the real facts of the case by letter to the Ameer, who had Samad Khan arrested, tried, and executed within a few days. The motive for the crime is said to have been that Shakur Khan had recently written to the Ameer reporting that Samad Khan had misappropriated a large sum of public money.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE Deposits Bank at Indiana, Penn., has closed its doors. The extent of the failure is unknown.

THE Bessemer plant of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company has shut down for an indefinite time. Twelve hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THE A. Campbell Manufacturing Company (cotton yarns), at Manayunk, Penn., was damaged by fire to the extent of $300,000. One fireman was killed and three others were injured by falling walls.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a contract with E. W. Bliss & Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture of projectiles for the service. A contract has been given the firm amounting to $125,000 to install a plant such as is needed.

LYTTLETON LONG, a brother of Colonel Chaille Long, the African explorer, was arrested in New York City for forging checks belonging to Jacob D. Nordlinger to the amount of $40,000.

MR. AND MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD celebrated their golden wedding in New York City.

MRS. LUCY WOOD, 105 years old, of Barre, Vt., has sent a petition to Congress for a pension, her husband having been an army teamster in the War of 1812.

THE employes of thirteen shoe factories of Rochester, N. Y., numbering about two thousand, struck, because the manufacturers refuse to employ members of the International Shoemakers' Union.

THE New Hampshire lower house met in extra session at Concord. The Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to recommend that the names of twenty-two members, twelve Democrats and ten Republicans, be striken from the roll.

FORGER ALBERT H. SMITH, the junior partner of the stock brokerage firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith, who were swamped by his forgeries to the extent of $300,000, has been sentenced to seventeen years in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

SECRETARY WINDOM has selected as a site for the Appraisers' Warehouse in New York City the square bounded by Christopher, Washington, Barrow and Greenwich streets. This square contains 56,000 square feet, and with the exception of a small portion, is owned by the Trinity Church Corporation. The price to be paid for it is $500,000.

THE Rittenhouse Woolen Manufacturing Company of Passaic, N. J., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $800,000.

THREE men were crushed to death by a train at the Port Richmond (Penn.) coal wharves.

JAMES IRWIN and wife perished in the burning of the Dickson Flats, in Pittsburg, Penn.

THE lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature killed the Senate bill enacting legislation for the guidance of the clerk; thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democrats.

DR. FOSTER, of New Haven, Conn., has made the first experiment in this country with Dr. Koch's lymph, using the fluid sent to Professor Chittenden, of Yale University, on three patients, with excellent results.

JOSEPH B. ABBOTT, bookkeeper for Henry W. Sage & Co., committed suicide at Albany, N. Y., when his defalcations to the extent of $100,000 had been discovered.

### South and West.

ROBERT LEEDS and Jeremiah Hitchcock were fatally injured in a railroad collision at Cherokee, Iowa.

THE Brazilian naval officers visited Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy and were entertained at dinner by Secretary Tracy.

THE Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency are drifting into the inaccessible Bad Lands.

THOMAS G. JONES was inaugurated Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, to succeed Thomas Seay.

THE First National Bank of Texarkana, Texas, has suspended. This is the oldest banking institution in the city.

ELLIS MILLER, the Union County murderer, was hanged early on a recent morning in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

A KENTUCKY farmer came across the river to Evansville, Ind., and engaged five colored men to load corn on a barge. The party attempted to cross in a skiff. The river was very rough, and when near the Kentucky shore the skiff was capsized and the five colored men drowned.

THE Bank of Commerce in West Superior, Wis., closed its doors and made assignments. Among the depositors was the city, which had with them $230,000.

THE business portion of the town of Collinwood, Ohio, was completely wiped out by fire.

COLONEL HEYL, of the United States Army, alleges that the Indian trouble was due to a scarcity of rations; a blizzard prevails in the Northwest and prevents fear of immediate danger from the Indians.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ISAAC M. JORDAN was instantly killed at Cincinnati, Ohio, by falling through an elevator shaft at Lincoln's Inn Court, which had been carelessly left open.

THE Farmers' Alliance Convention at Ocala, Fla., appointed a committee to look into certain insinuations against President Polk and others.

THE fine cut department of the Scotten tobacco works at Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Two firemen, O. G. Robinson and Patrick Coughlin, were killed. Loss $300,000.

FIRE destroyed the Arlington Hotel and four adjoining buildings at Oxford, Ala. A falling wall fatally injured W. H. Orr, Chief of the Fire Department; Walter Gallagher, fireman, and J. M. Whitesides and C. J. Dodd. Loss $100,000.

A PASSENGER train bound for Kansas City was wrecked at Jacksonville, Mo. Frederick Smith, of Pekin, Ill., and Judge J. K. Riffell, of Kansas City, were instantly killed.

B. C. TILLMAN, elected Governor of South Carolina by the Farmers' Alliance, was inaugurated in front of the State House in Columbia in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the State. This is the second time in the history of the State that a Governor has been inaugurated in the open air.

THE mother of United States Senator Turpie, of Indiana, was burned to death at Delphi, in that State, her clothing catching fire from the fire-place. She was ninety years old.

A FIRE started in Brookville, Kan., and before the flames could be extinguished the greater portion of the town was destroyed.

### Washington.

REPUBLICAN Senators in caucus agreed to press the Force bill to speedy passage.

THE debt statement issued shows an increase in the Public Debt in the month of November, amounting to $6,130,819. The surplus in the Treasury aggregates $59,044,625, against $67,803,033 a month ago; a decrease of $8,758,408.

GENERAL MILES spent a half hour with the Secretary of the Interior in discussing the Indian situation. Upon leaving the Secretary's office, in answer to inquiries, he said that the Sioux continued to be much excited and that he feared an outbreak. He said he regarded the situation as alarming.

THE President has directed the removal from office of Joseph H. Wilson, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, on the ground of neglect of duty and inattention to the public interests.

THE Fifty-first Congress reassembled to take up again for three months the labors of legislation left unfinished at the end of the long session on October 1. There was an unusually full attendance in both branches.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation that in cases of collision at sea the masters of vessels must stand by and aid each other.

ADMIRAL DE SILVIERA and other Brazilian officers looked upon the sessions of the two houses of Congress, under the chaperonage of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy. Admiral Silviera and Senor Valente at night returned the complimentary banquet given them by Secretary Tracy. Covers for one hundred were laid at the Arlington. Nearly every prominent army and navy official in Washington was among the guests present. Secretary Blaine was also present.

THE President has nominated Lathrop B. Kinney, to be Probate Judge in Sevier County, Utah; Everett B. Sanders to be Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.; Robert H. Johnson to be Receiver of Public Moneys, at Wausau, Wis.

THE Democratic Senators in caucus resolved to oppose the Election Force bill to the end.

THE Japanese Charge d'Affaires has just received a telegram from his Government announcing the appointment of Mr. Gozo Fateno to be Minister of Japan to the United States.

THE Intercontinental Railway Commission, composed of representatives from the United States and other American republics, met for organization in the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State.

CONSUL GENERAL EDWARDS, at Berlin, reporting on the patent system of Germany as contrasted with that of the United States, calls especial attention to a provision of the German law permitting the cancellation of a patent where the invention is not put in operation in Germany within three years.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAXTER, of the United States Army, who was recently stricken with paralysis, died at his house in Washington. Dr. Baxter was born in Vermont in 1837. He had been in the Government service for thirty years.

### Foreign.

FIVE of the six Irish members of Parliament now in this country issued a manifesto at Chicago declaring that Mr. Parnell must retire as leader of the Home Rule Party.

LORD WENLOCK has been appointed Governor of the Madras (India) Presidency, vice Lord Connemara.

AN English war vessel has gone to the New Hebrides to punish the natives for an act of cannibalism, two men, an English trader and his son, having been killed and eaten on one of the islands.

THE wife of Major Gregg, an instructor in the Sandhurst Royal Military College, Berkshire, England, suddenly became insane and murdered her mother. The demented woman then took her own life.

THE Irish Home Rule members of the British Parliament held another long and exciting meeting in London, but without result; a motion to postpone the question of Parnell's retirement was defeated.

ADVICES from the Congo State report that the natives are still rebellious, and that fighting has occurred between them and the forces of the State. Eight natives were killed and twenty wounded.

A FRENCH woman, the Marquise Gaggel, while traveling in a railway carriage from Monoco to Toulon, was attacked by thieves, who pinioned her and robbed her of $1250.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE COURTNEY has left for England to float a loan for a few million dollars to pay off some $2,000,000 of Canada's floating liability and to meet maturing liabilities on account of interest on the national debt.

THE body of a young peasant girl, so horribly mutilated as to suggest the handiwork of a "Jack the Ripper," has been found in a forest in the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland.

MR. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has ordered a man-of-war to secure ten tons of meal and immediately proceed to the relief of the distressed people of Clare Island and Innisturk.

ADVICES from Orenburg, Eastern Russia, state that the mercury suddenly fell from three degrees of warmth to thirty degrees of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels and thirty Kirghese, who were riding across the steppes, were frozen to death.

THE British House of Commons voted $25,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland.

ACCORDING to a census just made the population of Berlin, Germany, is 1,574,485.

BEVIS, RUSSELL & Co., merchants, of London, England, and Bombay, India, have failed. Their liabilities amount to $1,150,000.

THE body of the late King of Holland was buried at Delft with impressive ceremonies.

ROBERT LOEWENSTEIN died at Frankfort, Germany, after being inoculated with Koch's lymph. His death struggles are said to have been terrible in their fury and evident suffering.

SIX female paupers perished in the burning of the workhouse at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

# A REMARKABLE CASE.

### Both Legs of a Woman Broken by Muscular Contraction.

On a recent morning a few minutes before noon, while sitting in her room talking, Mrs. J. Harry Brent, of Paris, Ky., felt the muscles of her right leg suddenly contract with such force as to break the limb just below the hip joint. The children were badly frightened by the noise the bone made in breaking, and ran for a doctor, who quickly arrived. Before he could do anything for the suffering woman, however, the muscles of her left leg contracted severely, and in a few minutes it had broken exactly like the other.

Her sufferings were intense, and it was feared that she would die. Mrs. Brent is about forty years old, and has been in excellent health until within the past few days, when she has complained of a slight stiffness in her joints like rheumatism. She is the wife of Judge Brent, who was a prominent candidate last summer for Judge of the Superior Court. She belongs to a wealthy and aristocratic family, and is one of Kentucky's most popular society ladies.

Leading physicians at Paris, Ky., say this is one of the most remarkable cases on record; that while limbs have been broken before by muscular rheumatism, there has never been a case recorded in which a person comparatively well, as was Mrs. Brent, was a victim of this misfortune.

# LATER NEWS.

FOUR large business buildings, seven stories high, on Liberty street, Pittsburg, Penn., were burned. Chief Engineer Samuel Evans and five firemen were caught under a falling wall. Firemen Quigley was killed and August Both fatally injured. The total loss is estimated at $350,000.

THE special session of the New Hampshire Legislature was declared adjourned by Governor Goodell.

A FIRE in the big N. Cohn building, in New York City, caused a loss of $250,000. Two hundred and fifty men and women were thrown out of work.

APPEALS for aid for the drought sufferers of Kansas and Nebraska have been received at St. Louis and other Western cities.

THE City Council of Chicago, Ill., passed the ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds to the amouut of $5,000,000 for World's Fair purposes.

THE investigation of the books of ex-County Treasurer Little, of Vandalia, Ill., shows a deficit of $10,830.

THE Government Commission has offered the Cherokees $7,528,442 for the strip of land desired by the Government.

THE President transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence growing out of the killing of General Barrundia by Guatemalan officers, on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, in the port of San Jose.

THE Indian situation, as indicated by the dispatches at the War Department, is improving. The Sioux have stopped ghost dancing and quiet reigns among them.

THE President made the following nominations: Romualdo Pacheco, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Central American States; William Monaghan, of Ohio, to be United States Consul at Hamilton, Canada.

COUNSELOR JOHN M. BOWERS made an argument before the House Census Committee at Washington in behalf of New York City's right to a new census enumeration.

THE British ship Lizzie C. Troop was wrecked off the island of Yeralow of the Loochoo group and thirteen sailors perished.

SIR JOHN WALTER HUDDLESTON, the famous Irish jurist, late member of the House of Commons for Norwich, and a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is dead.

EMIN PASHA, at the head of a German expedition, has arrived at Lake Victoria, Africa. The expedition had a number of fights with Arab slave traders.

KARL EICHLER, of Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has swindled the Anglo-German Bank of Hamburg out of $40,000, by means of forged drafts, and has absconded. It is thought that he will endeavor to escape to America.

EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, senior partner in the firm of Ammidown & Smith, dry goods commission merchants, and probably one of the best known buisness men in New York City, made a personal assignment, without preferences. His liabilities are over $500,000. He was President of the Rittenhouse Mills, Passaic, N. J., which failed recently.

THE failure of William Furnel, woolen manufacturer, at Wilton, Me., has created a great sensation throughout the State. The liabilities are $70,000.

TWO men, named Soper and McLaughlin, employes of the Ontario Paper Mill, near Watertown, N. Y., were lowering the flood gates at the flume when a long lever slipped from their grasp and swung around against them with great force inflicting injuries from which they died soon after.

NINE persons have mysteriously disappeared from Reading, Penn., and neighborhood within the past five weeks, and it is the general opinion that they have been foully dealt with. Their names are Jonathan Smith, Engineer Thomas Mengle, of Pinegrove, George Miller, of Schuylkill Haven, Jesse Corbett, of Phoenixville; Francis Schell, of Washington; and Kerling Sellers, of Robesonia; John Konovoskle, of Hickory Swamp; Antonio Sudi, of Temple, and Rosa A. B. Freese, of Pottstown.

ON the fourth day's session of the Farmers' Alliance at Ocala, Fla., General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, delivered an address denouncing the use of labor saving machines.

ROBERT A. SMITH shot and killed his brother Jamesat Linwood, Mich., in a dispute about a piece of land.

THE members of the bar of the United States Supreme Court met to take action on a resolution eulogistic of the character of the late Justice Miller. Senator Evarts, on behalf of the committee, presented the resolutions, which were read and adopted.

CLERK MCPHERSON, of the House of Representatives, has just had printed the unofficial list of members-elect of the next House, showing 88 Republicans, 234 Democrats, 8 Farmers' Alliance. One district, the Twenty-eighth New York, is set down as uncertain, and one, the Second Rhode Island, is marked vacant.

A PARCEL containing $150,000, from an English bank, has been stolen between Ostend and Antwerp on its way to Amsterdam.

JOHN A. PATTERSON & Co., wholesale dry goods, of Montreal, Canada, suspended payment with liabilities of $200,000.

THE United States Treasury Department has decided that sweet potatoes are not entitled to free entry as "yams," but are subject to duty at the rate of twenty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds under the provision for potatoes.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOLLENBECK, of Los Angeles, Cal., widow of Joe Hollenbeck, has deeded in trust about $75,000 worth of property to a fund for a home for indigent women and homeless children.

### The Unspeakable Simon Girty.

Simon Girty was a leader of Indians, born in Pennsylvania in 1750. His mother and all the family were made captives by the Indians. His step-father perished at the stake and Simon was a prisoner until 1758. He was an active loyalist, became a leader of the savages, and was concerned in many atrocities during the revolutionary war. It is not known if he received a British commission, but he aided them in the war of 1812, and was said to have been killed in the battle of the Thames in 1813. Other authorities say that he died a natural death two years later.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*


You wear out clothes on a wash board *ten times* as much as on the body. *How foolish.* Buy Dobbins's Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

THERE is no treaty between Canada and the United States concerning smuggling.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

# Not a Local Disease

Because catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. The blood now in your brain is before you finish reading this article, back in your heart again and soon distributed to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call diseases. Therefore when you have catarrh of the head, a snuff or other inhalant can at most give only temporary relief. The only way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood, by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures catarrh. The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by many people it has cured.

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**100 Doses One Dollar**

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BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

# FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### In the Senate.

1ST DAY.—The opening proceedings in the Senate were very quiet. The Wyoming Senators were sworn and chose their seats, Mr. Warren drawing the short term closing March 3, 1893, and Mr. Carey the long one, ending March 3, 1895. There was the usual large crowd in the galleries, but they contained few persons of distinction....The President's Message was read and referred ....On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate then adjourned.

2D DAY.—The Senate, by a vote of forty-one to thirty, took up the Federal Election bill. The bill took first place as "unfinished business"....Several bills for the free coinage of silver were introduced....Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing that the present tariff act should not be construed to repeal or impair the stipulations contained in the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii.

3D DAY.—General debate on the Force bill was begun, Mr. Turpie making the opening speech for the opposition....The location of site for the Public Printing Office Building was discussed....A lively debate on the Indian question was held.... Mr. Pierce introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for repairing and extending the buildings at Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota....Mr. Cullom introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Danville, Ill. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to grant a pension of $100 a month to the widow of the late General Daniel McKibben....Mr. Cullom introduced a bill providing that from and after July 1, 1891, the rate of postage on domestic and drop letters shall be one cent for half an ounce or less, and one cent for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

4th DAY.—The joint resolution to supply arms to the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska was passed. ....The Force bill was discussed by Mr. Pugh....Mr. Quay introduced a bill granting to all persons whose names are now on the pension list or may be hereafter placed on it, who have lost both eyes, or both feet, or who are otherwise totally disabled, a pension of $100 a month....Mr. Stewart introduced a bill for the free and unlimited use of silver as money.

5TH DAY.—The debate on the Election Force bill was resumed, Mr. Gray arguing against the measure....Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the National want of a sound circulating medium....Mr. Morgan offered a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for a statement of the names, places of residence and dates of appointment of the Chief Supervisors of election now in office in each judicial district in the several States.

6TH DAY.—When the Force bill was taken up Mr. Gray resumed the floor. Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent to have a reprint of the bill—the sections in the original bill and in the Senate substitute to be in parallel columns. The motion gave rise to a long discussion. Finally Mr. Hoar suggested an adjournment, as Mr Gray desired to go home to Delaware, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

### In the House.

1ST DAY.—Speaker Reed announced that the House of Representatives would come to order forthwith and begin the second session of the Fifty-first Congress ...The President's Message was read....The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asked for an appropriation of $30,000 to purchase gas buoys to be used on the Atlantic coast.... Mr. Coleman introduced a bill appropriating $9,000,000 to repair and build the levees on the Mississippi River....Messrs. Flower and Cummings introduced resolutions in Congress designed to secure a new census enumeration in New York City.... Mr. Dockery offered a resolution for an investigation of the allegations that twelve Senators and fifteen Representatives, more or less, were pecuniarily interested in a "pool." which bought and held silver bullion, pending the silver legislation of last session ....Four bills to provide for free and unlimited coinage of silver were introduced.

2D DAY.—The morning was taken up by Mr. Wheeler, who discussed for an hour the reference of a Virginia claim to the Court of Claims....The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up during the afternoon as regular business....The House voted to consider the Copyright bill....Mr. Frank introduced a Reapportionment bill.

3D DAY.—The Copyright bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 95....Mr. Belknap introduced a bill to limit to $1 the fee which any person may receive for prosecuting a claim for increase of pension. The maximum fee at present is $10.

4TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was considered, Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, making an attack on Commissioner Raum ....Mr. Bland introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a new series of Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, and issue them in sums equal to the amount of National bank notes that may be from time to time surrendered for redemption or cancellation by National banking associations....Mr. McKinley introduced a bill providing that the present tariff law shall not affect the operations of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

5TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed....The joint resolution to supply arms to North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska, with an amendment to include Montana, was passed....Mr. Hansbrough introduced a bill providing for the disarmament of the Indians, and making it a punishable offence for any person to sell arms or amunition to them....A bill was introduced providing that all officers and privates of the volunteer force of the Union who served in the late war and who were on duty on April 30, 1865, shall be honorably discharged.

6TH DAY.—Mr. O'Neil, from the Committee on Library, called up the Senate joint resolution directing the President to request the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant to permit the removal of the remains of her illustrious husband to Arlington Cemetery. The question was discussed at length without action.... On motion of Mr. Perkins the Senate bill was passed, with unimportant amendments, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of additional rations for the Sioux Indians.

## CONVICTS SHOT DEAD.

### A Revolt in Mexico in Which a Number of Persons Were Killed.

The bull fights on a recent afternoon at Juarez, Mexico, were viewed by an immense crowd.

They were brutal and fierce in every respect, and one horse ridden by a fighter was horned three times, ripping its left foreleg almost from the body.

The bulls were vicious and kept the crowd at a fever of excitement during the afternoon. The last bull was sabred and dragged from the arena dead.

While the soldiers were absent from the post attending the fight the convict soldiers revolted at the barracks, killing the sergeant of the guards, a corporal and a private. The murderers, eighteen in number, broke from the barracks and escaped to the mountains.

They were followed by the soldiers, three overtaken and shot to death and four captured and brought back to the post. They were killed at sunrise next morning.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,**

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Care, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

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OVER 300,000 seals have been wantonly killed whose skins were never secured.

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### Getting Sea Temperatures.

Herr Luders, of Gorlitz, has recently invented a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the depths of the sea. Its action depends on the different electric conductivities of substances at different temperatures. Inside a glass tube are fixed a spiral iron wire and a bar of carbon, which only touch at their lower ends. Their other ends are connected to copper wires, which constitute an electric circuit, and in this circuit there is a galvanometer which indicates the differences in the current due to the variations in the temperature of the contents of the glass tube.

A curious complaint in regard to streets, coming from Philadelphia, states that the baby coach is Chestnut street's greatest nuisance.

The odor of white flowers is for some unknown reason supposed to be more delicate than that of colored flowers.


Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure *everything*—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in *everything*.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the *risk* of its doing just what it professes to do.

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If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

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| One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, | 10 cts. |
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| One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, | 15 " |
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| One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented, | 10 " |
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| | $1.10 |

*Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.*
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LUBURG CHAIR
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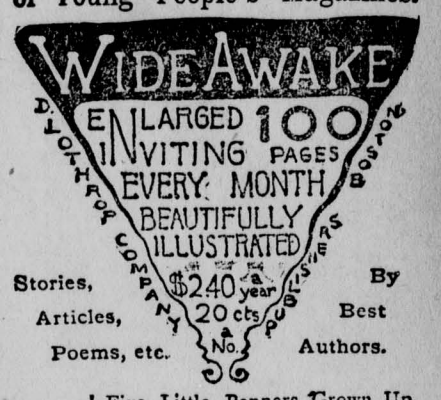


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(8) ***James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine*** and ***Oliver Dyer*** (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH'S chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.

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THE POSITIVE CURE.
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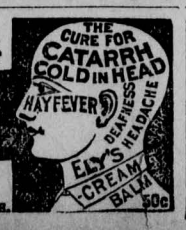


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**CONSUMPTION**

*Continued from first page.*

We denounce blood worship. No ancestry is so renowned that we should doff our hats therteo in servile obeisance. That our children may be well born they should be endowed with an inheritance of brains. Numerous eminent illustrations were cited on his points, and the deductions were clear and convincing.

Rev. Dr. N. C. Shaeffer gave his concluding talk, which was instructive and impressive. His parting thought was: Seek to reach the will of every boy or girl under your care.

After a song service and a brief intermission Prof. R. M. McNeal discussed "School Government." Of those who fail in school work a large majority fail on school government, and of those who succeed a large majority succeed along the line of school government. There is a great need of radical reform in government both at home and in school. We fail to properly impress upon children the necessity for government. Any idea of school government which does not lead to self-government is folly. It is of great value for a pupil to get the mastery of himself so he will observe all rules of his own volition. Self-control in the teacher under all circumstances is a great step in the direction of self-mastery in the pupil.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin discussed "How to Study. 1. Know the English language. Use the dictionary, but do not memorize definitions. An instance was given where persons were examined for teachers' certificates, when ten words were given for definition and the answers were ridiculous and surprising. 2. Careful and systematic observation. Books are only the helps enabling us to cope with the outside world. 3. The value of comparison. Learn abstract facts by comparison. 4. The immense value of analysis.

FRIDAY MORNING—TEACHERS' SESSION.

The topic, "Educational Literature," was taken up. The discussion was participated in by C. E. Kauffman, C. C. Ellis and H. A. Thompson, each of whom was well prepared for the discussion. An opportunity was given J. W. Spayd, representing the publications of E. L. Kellogg & Co., and to F. L. Weare, representing the *Popular Educator*, to join in the discussion, which opportunity was improved.

"Should civil government be taught in our schools? How?" Discussed by I. N. Swope, J. O. Smith and S. J. Dale.

MORNING SESSION.

Song service. Devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. J. W. Swigart, of the Normal College, who read the 1st chapter of Genesis.

The first period was occupied by Miss Charlotte Mendum in an industrial drawing exercise. Industrial drawing is not as many suppose, a special endowment, but the ability to draw may be acquired. Design is a pleasing arrangement of form that may be applied to any article of use. Drawing is an inventive exercise and teachers should permit pupils to select their own designs.

Prof. J. Irvin White occupied the next period. The occupation of the teacher has become a profession and will compare favorably with the other learned professions. Teachers do not demand of the instructors the how, but the why. Teachers dare not gauge their services by the salary received. It is your duty to do to the best of your ability. The highest object of teaching is the good of mankind. Which shall move first in the question of more ample remuneration for services rendered? Let the teacher show himself worthy of increase in salary and the reward will follow.

Prof. J. M. Coughlin—Tangled Ends of my speeches. Send to Geo. T. Angell, Boston, for the "Black Beauty," Uncle Tom's Cabin of the Horse. Machine methods applied to individual characters. Under this head an exegesis was given of the book, "Evolution of Dodd." Be able to picture before the mind objects described in reading lessons. The method was explained clearly by reciting "The Chase," from Lady of the Lake. Another example by Macauley on John Bunyan was given and explained. A third from Holmes, and a fourth from Thackery's Geo. III. Prof. Coughlin took leave of the institute. No other instructor has made a better impression than Prof. Coughlin.

Prof. McNeal gave an interesting, instructive and appreciated talk on the personality of the teacher, after which he took leave of the institute.

Committee on resolutions reported as follows, which report was adopted:

WHEREAS, We the teachers of Huntingdon county, in institute assembled, believing that the state appropriation could and ought to be largely increased; and further, that such increase should be for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the teachers of all districts in the State,

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the teachers of Huntingdon county, that the appropriation for the public schools for the ensuing years should be $3,000,000 per annum, $2,000,000 of which should be specifically applied for the increase of salaries of the teachers.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly urge the teachers of other institutes yet to be held to similar action, and where institutes have already been held this year, we entreat teachers to petition their members of the legislature to give their support to the favorable consideration and passage of an appropriation bill.

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the teachers of Huntingdon county, that there should be a closer supervision of the public schools of the state than is possible under the existing laws, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we request the members of the legislature, at their next session, to enact a law providing for the closer supervision of the public schools.

*Resolved*, That we urge the members of the legislature from this county to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of such a law.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of the legislature from this county.

*Resolved*, That we give our hearty endorsement to the petition for an act authorizing an annual state convention of directors and educators from the various districts of the state.

*Resolved*, That we, the teachers of Huntingdon county, most earnestly entreat the judges of our court to refrain from granting license to sell intoxicating liquors in our county.

*Resolved*, That we deeply mourn the death of our late State Superintendent, E. E. Higbee, and highly commend the action of the Memorial Committee in placing the portrait of the departed in the school rooms of the state that the inspiration and memory of him may incite all to a higher and nobler life.

*Resolved*, That the teachers tender to our County Superintendent their appreciation for the able corps of instructors who have rendered such efficient services; as, also, to all others who have contributed to the success of our institute.

The committee appointed to conduct election of committee on permanent certificates reported that L. S. Shimmell, J. B. Boring, *W.* M. Benson, I. N. Swope and James G. Zerby had received the highest number of votes.

A special committee consisting of John M. Drake and Clay Park reported the following concerning the death of Joseph F. Corbin, a teacher of this county:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our number our fellow teacher and co-laborer, Joseph F. Corbin, of Clay township, who died of consumption while yet in the morning of his life, on the 30th of August last;

Therefore we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, trusting that he has thus been called early from his field of usefulness here to the society of the Great Teacher above.

The resolution was adopted and directed to be published in the county papers.

After a few encouraging remarks from Supt. Rudy the institute adjourned *sine die*.

—Knitting silks and clouded yarns at Mrs. Evans'.

—Good soap and perfume at Mrs. Evans'.


# PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Tobacos, Cigars and Smokers' Articles.

The best grades of Flour.

Oysters by the stew or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit and Green Apples.

Give me a call.

**WM. LOVE,**

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.



# Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

| 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2 |

Also, our entire stock of

## *Clothing,*

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

## *Blankets*

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

## *Woolen Goods.*

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

## *Underwear.*

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

## *Car Load of Salt,*

consisting of all sizea of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

## *Gloves.*

The season is here for Gloves and rember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

## *Groceries*

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

## *Meats Meats*

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

**A. B. GILLAM,**

Mapleton Depot, Pa.



F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

# F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

## Stoves and Tinware,

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**Roofing and Spouting a Specialty**

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.



# New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

**Hazlett's Block,**

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

**BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,**

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

**GEO. W. YOCUM.**



# Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

**Prices As Low As the Lowest!**

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

**Mrs. M. E. Evans,**

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.



# Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

**Cassville & Mill Creek.**

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.



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## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

| LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express. | Way Passenger. | Altoona Accommodat'n. | STATIONS. | LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express. | Mail. | Harrisburg Accom'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | p. m. | a. m. |
| 11 25 | 4 30 | | Philadelphia | 3 15 | 10 45 | |
| a. m. | | | | a. m. | | |
| 3 10 | 8 15 | 4 10 | Harrisburg | 11 40 | 7 00 | 10 05 |
| | 8 33 | 4 28 | Marysville | 11 22 | 6 39 | 9 47 |
| 3 38 | 8 54 | 4 45 | Duncannon | 11 07 | 6 21 | 9 30 |
| 4 00 | 9 26 | 5 12 | Newport | 10 44 | 5 50 | 900 |
| | 9 52 | 5 34 | Thompsont'n | 10 25 | 5 26 | 8 37 |
| 4 34 | 10 13 | 5 52 | Port Royal | 10 09 | 5 09 | 8 17 |
| 4 39 | 10 20 | 5 58 | Mifflin | 10 05 | 5 03 | 8 12 |
| 5 01 | 10 46 | 6 23 | Lewistown Jn | 9 43 | 4 38 | 7 45 |
| | 10 55 | 6 31 | Granville | 9 36 | 4 29 | 7 36 |
| 5 22 | 11 14 | 6 48 | McVeytown | 9 20 | 4 12 | 7 20 |
| 5 40 | 11 39 | 7 09 | N. Hamilton | 9 02 | 3 51 | 7 00 |
| 5 46 | 11 46 | 7 15 | Mt. Union | 8 56 | 3 46 | 6 54 |
| 5 54 | 11 55 | 7 22 | MAPLETON | 8 51 | 3 38 | 6 47 |
| 6 00 | 12 03 | 7 29 | Mill Creek | 8 45 | 3 32 | 6 41 |
| 6 12 | 12 17 | 7 40 | Huntingdon | 8 35 | 3 20 | 6 30 |
| 6 25 | 12 31 | 7 55 | Petersburg | 8 20 | 3 06 | |
| 6 33 | 12 40 | 8 03 | Barree | 8 13 | 2 59 | |
| 6 40 | 12 46 | 8 09 | Spruce Creek | 8 06 | 2 54 | |
| 6 54 | 12 59 | 8 20 | Birmingham | 7 55 | 2 42 | |
| 7 00 | 1 07 | 8 26 | Tyrone | 7 49 | 2 35 | |
| 7 11 | 1 16 | 8 35 | Tipton | 7 40 | 2 26 | |
| 7 22 | 1 26 | 8 44 | Bellwood | 7 32 | 2 18 | |
| 7 30 | 1 32 | 8 49 | Elizabeth Fur | 7 26 | 2 11 | |
| 7 45 | 1 45 | 9 00 | Altoona | 7 15 | 2 00 | |
| 12 45 | 6 50 | | Pittsburg | | 5 30 | |
| p. m. | p. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. | a. m. |

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

## HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

| SOUTH Mail | SOUTH Expr's | STATIONS. | NORTH Fast Line | NORTH Day Expr's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | p. m. |
| 6 35 | 8 25 | Huntingdon | 6 20 | 12 15 |
| 6 45 | 8 35 | McConl'st'n | 6 09 | 12 02 |
| 6 52 | 8 41 | Grafton | 6 05 | 11 58 |
| 7 03 | 8 51 | Marklesb'g | 5 55 | 11 48 |
| 7 10 | 9 00 | Entriken | 5 45 | 11 40 |
| f7 22 | 9 12 | Cove | 5 32 | 11 28 |
| 7 35 | 9 25 | Saxton | 5 20 | 11 15 |
| 7 48 | 9 40 | Riddlesburg | 5 06 | 11 02 |
| 7 53 | 9 45 | Hopewell | 5 02 | 10 57 |
| 8 05 | 9 55 | Cypher | f4 52 | 10 47 |
| 8 15 | 10 08 | Tatesville | 4 41 | 10 38 |
| 8 21 | 10 17 | Everett | 4 33 | 10 28 |
| 8 25 | 10 20 | Mt. Dallas. Bedford | 4 30 | 10 25 |
| p. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. |

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

| SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10. | Mixed, No. 8. | Mail, No. 2. | STATIONS. | NORTH. Mail, No. 1. | Mixed, No. 7. | Mixed, No. 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 42 | 12 09 | 4 21 | Robertsdale | L9 00 | 6 00 | 1 00 |
| 6 29 | 11 56 | 4 10 | Cook's | 9 11 | 6 13 | 1 13 |
| 6 21 | 11 48 | 4 04 | Rocky Ridge | 9 19 | 6 21 | 1 21 |
| 6 15 | 11 42 | 3 57 | Cole's | 9 24 | 6 27 | 1 27 |
| 5 40 | 11 07 | 3 27 | Saltillo | 9 54 | 6 57 | 1 56 |
| 5 20 | 10 58 | 3 20 | Three Springs | 10 01 | 7 05 | 2 04 |
| 5 08 | 10 42 | 3 06 | *Beersville | 10 14 | 7 20 | 2 17 |
| 4 52 | 10 27 | 2 52 | Rockhill | 10 27 | 7 35 | 2 32 |
| 4 22 | 9 54 | 2 26 | Shirley | 10 43 | 7 55 | 3 02 |
| 4 12 | 9 45 | 2 18 | *Angh. Mills | 10 51 | 8 05 | 3 11 |
| 3 54 | 9 25 | 2 05 | Mount Union | 11 05 | 8 25 | 3 30 |

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 14 | WEST. No. 12 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 11 | EAST No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 23 | 9 40 | L Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 42 |
| 6 16 | 9 33 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 4 49 |
| 6 08 | 9 25 | *Cedar Rock | 5 45 | 4 57 |
| 6 04 | 9 21 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 01 |
| 5 58 | 9 15 | *Shade Gap | 6 55 | 5 07 |
| 5 46 | 8 58 | Stair | 7 07 | 5 19 |
| 5 37 | 8 49 | A Goshorn L | 7 16 | 5 28 |

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.